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The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1861.

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

We are happy to lay before our readers Judge Trumbull's speech in the United States Senate on Thursday last, one of the ablest constitutional arguments ever pronounced before that body, and a timely and learned exposition of the harmony of the Constitution with all the requirements of the present crisis, fortified by numerous citations of U. S. Supreme Court decisions and authorities in International law. The speech will be found on the second page of to-day's issue.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

It will be received with gratification throughout the country and the army, the intelligence that the barriers to an exchange of prisoners are removed, and that, as a beginning, a number constituting about one-third of the rebel prisoners taken at Hatteras, are to be exchanged from Fortress Monroe for an equal number of Federal prisoners from Richmond.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The news we give of an alleged discovery of an association of loyal men in Arkansas, comes to us from a source that should entitle it to credit, especially as the same affair it must have been that formed the burden of Gov. Rector's late Message, a which he complains of treason in the midst of his State. What will be the fate of these Union men is certain. They will be hurried and hunted down with sword and cord, unless by some movement of the Federal forces a standard be set up to which all may fly who desire to aid the Government. And when this is done, let it not be till all "Third Orders" are abolished and the Government is ready to accept every strong arm, white or black, that will aid in the extinguishment of treason. The counties named in the account in another column, are among the northernmost in the State.

SHARP COUNTING IN NEW YORK.

It is seriously feared that the Mayoralty of New York will have to be settled by the courts, so determined are the opposition to defraud George Opdyke of his election. Fernando Wood is nowhere, and he turns to help Gunther, the other Democratic candidate. The returns of several voting districts have been thrown out, because the canvassers delayed to hand in their lists within the twenty-four hours, and new votes have been discovered for Gunther with a variety of spelling; by all of which means the returns are so amended, as, it is said, to give Gunther 78 majority! The canvassers, who make a final count, are up to any such iniquity, and are delaying their proceedings until the arrangements for a grand fraud on the people can be made. The path of an honest man to the Mayoralty of New York is beset with many dangers, but we believe Opdyke will go in, despite all. This is too good a chance to lure an honest Executive to be lost by any means legitimate to securing it.

THE SOUTHERN NEWS.

We give in another column a variety of interesting Southern news. Latest and most reliable advices from Charleston represent them confident that they can gather forces rapidly enough to meet us at any point on the mainland we may choose, at least with equal numbers. Drawing from Georgia and North Carolina pretty freely, and expecting to have soon a portion of their own men in Virginia to count upon, they are perfectly quiet, now, and have not yet withdrawn a single company from the general Confederate service.

This looks as if we might have to whip them yet on the Potomac, instead of having as easy day's work of exploration of deserted camps. Two things have already been demonstrated—that the Government will not, by any blockade, *starve out* a territory the most fertile agricultural region on the face of the globe; and that it will not *starve out* of existence the Confederacy. The loyal people of the North are ready to accept to the fullest extent, the third mode, be bequest, in which we shall be successful just when we accept and use all the means ready to our hands. The slaves of rebels must either fight with us, or against us. We shall see all spies mishness on the part given up directly.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Treason Discovered in C. S. A.

In our last issue we referred to the fact that the recent Message of Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, darkly and dolefully hinted at the existence of treason in the midst of that happy State. From other sources this passes beyond a mere surmise, since it is certain that arrests are being made of parties in Arkansas charged with being Union men.

The Little Rock *Gate Journal*, of the 20th ult., notices the arrival at that city of twenty-seven prisoners, members of a secret Lincoln organization from Van Buren county. They were lodged in jail for safe-keeping, until tried by the civil authorities. Forty others were said to be on the way, and the names of the whole clan known, also their secret signs and pass-words, which were divulged by a young man who was ignorantly initiated into the order.

From this same sheet it appears that information of this organization was given to Gen. Rector by a citizen of Van Buren county, and volunteer in the Confederate service. The names of the leaders were fully divulged, and a sharp pursuit took place. Two or three were hung immediately upon being taken. The editor of the Little Rock *Journal* claims to speak most knowingly, and entirely by the card in the matter, and claims to have been permitted to peruse the Constitution of this organization. He says it is called a "Peace and Constitutional Society." They have 700 members in Searcy, Van Buren, Newton and other counties, and 1,700 in the whole State. They have a regular system of signs and passwords, and are furnished with supplies of money from the Northern camps. The Constitution makes its obligatory upon every member to hazard his life in aid of another in distress, and the penalty of expressing any of the secrets of the organization is death.

Burgevin, who was mustering in a regiment at Carrollton, in Carroll county, as soon as he heard of the conspiracy, at once started down to the counties above named, to see what steps might be necessary. At Clinton, in Van Buren county, he saw one Colonel B. Lewis, who assured him of the falsity of the report. Col. Lewis had also put a guard of 100 men, and was at that time making arrests, and Gen. Burgevin left in control of the whole affair with that view.

The letter we quote, reports that those arrested were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and infers that those still at large were well equipped.

The telegraph confirms the opinion we have of Col. Kerrigan, of the New York regiment, correcting the absurd statement that the President had already signed the commission of Kerrigan, on a review day in the middle of October, insulted his General Martindale, and the writer when the latter officer called up the regiment, dismissed the obstreperous Irishman in a two-wheeled ambulance, and then cashiered him. For this act tending to the promotion in a regiment, itself of a character, Kerrigan will suffer the due penalty, and nothing else.

Gens. Gale and Calhoun Benham, in parole at the intercession of Governor, are at Washington, and are being made to have them released

Reported in the Philadelphia papers that Pennsylvania regiments are to be sent to Kentucky.

Gen. Pope in Command at Syracuse—A Lively Time expected—The Holdenville Price's Bands.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Dec. 7.—Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of all the Federal forces between the Missouri and Osage rivers. This force constitutes the largest part of the army which Gen. Fremont took to Springfield. Busy preparations are now being made for the establishment of winter quarters for the troops. Price is still south of the Osage, near Osceola, and is losing more men by desertion and the expiration of the time of service than he has gained by his proclamation. If he crosses the Osage lively times may be expected.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 7.—A band of rebels entered Independence last night, and arrested several Union men and forced them to take an oath that they would not take up arms against the Southern Confederacy. This morning they took possession of the stage leaving for Lexington, but through the influence of some secession citizens it was restored.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—To-day ten six-mule teams, while on a foraging expedition about eight miles west of this place, were seized by a party of rebels, and the teamsters taken prisoners.

Mr. Chase touches upon the slavery question in a paragraph—advising the confiscation of rebel property as a means of revenue. He excepts slaves, because he says the United States cannot become a slaveholder; but he recommends the emancipation and the employment of those liberated, in the service of the Government.

Serenades were given last evening by the band of the 19th Indiana Regiment. Judge Smith, of Wisconsin, spoke for the Northwest, whose right arm, he said, extends from the great Lakes, and whose left embraces the Atlantic Coast, and which would consent to nothing but an utter squelching out of this great rebellion. He admonished his hearers not to forget that while we are soldiers we are also citizens, and that the great object was to sustain the Constitution—the basis upon which the Government rests. It is sufficient to put down this rebellion, and save this great country. There can be no America north of the Isthmus but the United States: an America—one and indivisible, now and forever—which it becomes our sacred duty to preserve. In the course of his remarks, Judge Smith expressed his joy that Washington was at last safe, and said Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin had their hands full to put down rebellion in their own vicinity.

Governor Morton, spoke for Indiana, who, he said, had $7,000 soldiers in the field, but would give her last dollar and man to restore the Union. He had no doubt of our ultimate triumph. The war on the part of the North thus far, he said, was maintained for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union; and he trusted that for these purposes alone it would be prosecuted. We should use every means known to civilized warfare, but do nothing which, from the nature of the case, might make the restoration of the Union impossible.

Messrs. Kellogg, of Illinois; Colfax and Lane, of Indiana; and Crittenden, of Kentucky, also spoke. Mr. Crittenden said that seventy thousand Unionists in Kentucky were determined to push the war on until the Stars and Stripes floated from the State House in Nashville.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, said that the Union sentiment of Georgia and other Southern States, save South Carolina, should be encouraged. He said, in conducting the war he was for letting Slavery alone.

Messrs. Lane and Colfax, of Indiana, eloquently urged a bold and vigorous prosecution of the war.

In compliance with orders from home, Sir Fenwick Williams, Commander of the British forces in Canada—now numbering about ten thousand men—has recalled all absent officers, brought his troops under his immediate supervision, and is bringing them to a high state of efficiency.

Fernando Wood has interposed in behalf of Colonel Kerrigan, for whom he asks a speedy trial. Kerrigan will be brought before a court martial this week.

J. V. Fowler, the New York Post Office detailer, is carrying on a tobacco manufactory at Tepic, Mexico, and is said to be making money.

At a dinner given by the Prussian Minister, recently, the Prince de Joinville and the Orleans Princes were seated above General McClellan, upon whose staff the latter are acting—a noteworthy piece of snobbishness.

Delegations are here from Davenport, Moline, and Rock Island, urging Congress to build the National Armory at Rock Island.

A seventy-four pound shell was thrown from a lower Potomac rebel battery to within a few feet of the Massachusetts regiment while drilling, but it failed to explode.

Thirty-one slave, women and children, were brought up from Sickles's brigade, yesterday, taken from a rebel plantation near Mathias Point. The slave men taken at the same time are now employed by General Sickles as laborers.

Old John Pierpont, in installing Wm. Channing, to-day, told the people to allow him the utmost freedom in discussing subjects, whether personal or national. He said Baltimore is now, unquestionably, showing the Government the right kind of fellowship. His remarks were markedly anti-slavery. He asserted that there was not one Unitarian preacher in rebellion against the Government, because Slavery and Unitarianism did not agree.

The Government has decided to extend the telegraph lines to Fortress Monroe, using only twenty-five miles of submarine cable. The New Yorkers here urge its extension to Hatteras, Port Royal, Key West, and Pensacola.

Gentlemen here from New York are urging an exchange of prisoners, and are encouraged in their request by Gen. McClellan, and the President, who, however, cannot see the way to the desired end.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 8, 1861.

The Illinois River Packet Company has taken the contract to tow the thirty-eight mortar-boats to Cairo. The steamer Sam. Gaty leaves to-morrow with twelve of them; the others will follow immediately. Eighty dollars each is paid for the job, which is considered a low figure.

The Benton Hussars, a cavalry company, which left here on Friday evening for Hannibal, Mo., by the steamer John Warner, returned to-day—the boat drawing too much water to pass Pizar Island. They return again by railroad to-morrow. It is designed to attach them to some incomplete State regiment.

The deaths in the Military Hospital last week embrace the following: 14th Illinois, Wm. J. Smith, company E; 15th Illinois, Richard Bates, company E, Lorenzo W. Foss; 23th Illinois, Moses Wilson, Stephen E. Henry; 35th Illinois, P. Landers, John Dougherty, William Boph. Peter Shanks, Jesse Frazer, John L. Hefmick; 44th Illinois, Thomas Nance, William A. Coates; 43d Illinois Cavalry, Thomas B. Hood; Kane county Cavalry, Wm. Kernear.

Gen. Thomas L. Price, who was appointed Brigadier General by Fremont, and relieved of his command at Jefferson City, by order of Gen. Halleck, in consequence of the Government's non-recognition of Fremont's appointments, has received a Brigadier's commission direct from President Lincoln. This is an excellent appointment. He has resumed the command at Jefferson City.

Washington News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A Washington special dispatch to the N. Y. *Times* says the Republican caucus was only attended by eleven members, who adjourned after appointing a Committee to issue a call for another caucus on Monday evening.

The Secretary of the Treasury's Report will be presented on Monday.

The roads between Washington and Maryland, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, are almost impassable for army baggage-wagons.

From Banks's Army.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 8.—The 3d Brigade of Gen. Banks's army, Gen. Williams commanding, arrived here and passed through the city to their encampment three miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike. The 1st and 2nd Brigade, Generals [illegible] and Hamilton, arrived on Tuesday and Wednesday. The former is located on the Monocacy and Baltimore turnpike, and the latter near Jonesville, both about five miles out.

Latest from the Sumter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A schooner from Martinique, 11th inst., reports the privateer Sumter there, coaling. She had taken two prizes, and was allowed to refit without opposition.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

MORE RECONNOISSANCES.

No Enemy at Fairfax Court House.

AQUIA BATTERIES SILENT.

Visit to Belmont, Mo.

EXCHANGE OF 240 PRISONERS.

CAIRO PRISONERS RELEASED.

BLACK FLAG AT COLUMBUS, KY.

75,000 MEN CAN'T TAKE THE PLACE.

CASE OF COL. KERRIGAN.

Tybee Not Evacuated.

GENERAL POPE AT SEDALIA, MO.

LIVELY TIMES FOR PRICE'S GANG

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Disagreement between the President and Secretary of War—How it was sought to Suppress the news, and how it could not be Done—What will be the End of it!—Secretary Wellis's Report—Efficiency of the Navy.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1861.

Since the New York papers have ventilated somewhat the Cabinet disagreement, it may not be improper to recur to it. Extraordinary and ill-directed efforts were made to keep it secret—as though such a thing were possible when the Secretary of War, who felt himself to be in the right, and who knew he would probably be sustained by Congress, and certainly by the country, had no interest in hiding it under a bushel, but a very considerable interest in setting it on a hill. The Government censor at the telegraph office, refused to send the news over the wires to New York; nevertheless, the *Herald* reporter managed to smuggle a confused account through, in a kind of cipher, which escaped detection. It is presumed that no such dispatches were allowed to go West; (one was left at the office about nine o'clock Monday evening for the Chicago TRIBUNE). This censor, by the way, is likely to gain the attention of Congress, by this officious meddling with political news. He is a wooden-headed customer, appointed not by the Government, but by the telegraph company. When he finds himself puzzled as to the propriety of a dispatch, as he not unfrequently does, he either requires the person writing it to go and get the endorsement of some member of the Cabinet, or he goes off and consults with some one more wooden-headed than himself, who always tells him to *suppress it*.

After this channel of information was corked up, or supposed to be, efforts were made by somebody other than the Secretary of War, to recall all copies of the Report which had been sent in advance to the principal cities for publication. All these precautions failed, as might have been expected, for if a single copy should happen to get into print in newspaper form, it would necessarily travel from Dan to Beersheba. The sequel proved how futile were the efforts made to cast out the devil from Secretary Cameron's Report. While the dispatches were yet going on that errand, the Baltimore *Sun* was printing the original document; so, also, was the New York *Tribune*. The Philadelphia papers and the New York *Times* and *Tribune* were enabled by accident or design, to print the report, as first written, in immaterial. The fact was bound to come out, and the sensible way to treat it was to allow the truth to be announced to the country at once, and thus avoid a world of unpleasant and unnecessary suspicions.

Since the affair became public here, the question has been frequently asked, whether Secretary Cameron would resign, or whether the President would remove him. Some persons think that proper self-respect would induce the former to tender his resignation, while others believe that the same sense of fitness would prompt Mr. Lincoln to demand it. "If," say the one party, "Mr. Cameron scorns the principle which he has enunciated to be a vital part of his policy, and essential to the success of his administration of the War Office, he must now necessarily resign." "If," say the other party, "Mr. Lincoln deems the principles which his Secretary has enunciated and adhered to so obstinately, vitally wrong—if he has any care for unity in his councils—if he would not have this Secretary pulling one way, that Secretary pulling another way, and both pulling contrary to their chief, he must surely require him to resign." In conflict that the casuists on both sides will be disappointed.

I saw Mr. Cameron in the Senate Chamber this morning, and he remarked jocularly that he wished Wilmot would take the War Department, and let him come back to the Senate. In this, I think, he was perfectly sincere. I think he would like to exchange his seat in the Cabinet for one in the Senate, but would not like to exchange his seat in the Cabinet for one in the rural districts of Pennsylvania. Nor is it at all likely that the President will remove his Secretary of War. In his Message he says that he appointed Hon. McClellan Commander-in-Chief in obedience to popular sentiment. He will hardly venture to displace Mr. Cameron in defiance of popular sentiment. I presume, indeed, that he has no inclination to do so.

It was a part of the story, on Monday and Tuesday, that Mr. Welles's Report had been doctored by the President in the same way as Mr. Cameron's, and for the same reason; but this does not appear to have been the fact. It is the universal remark that Secretary Welles's report is one of the ablest papers ever given to the country from the Department of the Navy. Indeed, it is time for the country to acknowledge that the administration of the navy throughout, excepting a few superannuated officers, is excellent, and that the results, as now exhibited in all quarters, are fully equal to every expectation where Yankee ships and Yankee crews can be made useful. Undoubtedly a large share of this efficiency is due to Captain Fox, the Assistant Secretary; yet this fact further adds to, than detracts from, the credit belonging to Mr. Welles. The Port Royal expedition was certainly the most perfect adaptation of means to ends that our naval history gives any account of. All the commanders were, comparatively new men—not new to the navy, but new to the country. In the selection of Com. Dupont, the Secretary passed over some fifty names of senior officers, and came nearly to the bottom of the list of Captains. The event has shown that Dupont was *the man*. Then he had Commander Davis for his fleet, Captain or Executive officer, and Lieutenants R. F. Rodgers, of the Naval Academy, specially detailed to navigate the flag ship Wabash, in whose wake the bombarding fleet followed. Davis and Rodgers are two of the most skillful and intrepid young officers in the navy. Mr. Bonteffle, the Assistant Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who knows more about the harbors and inlets of South Carolina than any South Carolinian since the Revolution, accompanied Com. Dupont as a general pilot and consulting officer. These are but single items indicating the thoroughness and perfection of the expedition in a naval point of view. It must be said, in mitigation of the verdict pronounced on the military part of the affair, that the soldiers and volunteer officers were so demoralized by the great storm off Hatteras that only the 250 marines could be brought into line when the forces landed. All else was confusion, disorder, and sea-sickness of the most wretched kind. This does not excuse the fiddle-fiddling about the Beaufort negroes, nor palliate the barbarous conduct of the Lieutenant, who shocked the nerves of the rebel clergyman by trying to force the Sherman proclamation upon him.

State Teachers' Association.

There has been a change of time in the meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, as follows:

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 2, 1861.

At the request of many teachers, who could not otherwise attend, notice is hereby given that the next examination for State Certificates will be held at Bloomington, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 24th and 25th of the present month (December), instead of the 18th, 20th and 21st, as previously announced. Papers friendly to the object please copy.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday reiterates the statement, which it has made so often before, that the *World*, *Times* and *Tribune* are hard up for funds, and very kindly advises the three to unite under the title of "The World, the Flesh, and the Devil." The *Herald* has stolen our own joke on the subject, with the exception of omitting itself, as the *third* partner in the consolidation. The squabbles of these great Gotham dailies are incessant, and some very amusing phases are introduced. The other day the *Herald* came out with the *Tribune's* advertisement, occupying an entire column, and calling attention to the editorially, giving the public to understand that the *Tribune* aims to increase its falling list by the help of its rival. If we can judge from the comments of the *Tribune* on the trick, it told upon its temper.

Jos. O. Wilkerson, the notorious murderer of the Mack family in Green county, Ill., broke jail at Carrollton last Sunday night, and is still at large. He was under sentence of death for the crime. Jacob Bowman, Sheriff of the county, offers $100 reward for the arrest of the fugitive.

A destructive fire occurred at Lockport, Ind., on Monday last. The fire originated in the warehouse attached to J. Barton's stave factory, but now to the county. In the selection of Com. Dupont, the Secretary passed over some fifty names of senior officers, and came nearly to the bottom of the list of Captains. The event has shown that Dupont was *the man*. Then he had Commander Davis for his fleet, Captain or Executive officer, and Lieutenants R. F. Rodgers, of the Naval Academy, specially detailed to navigate the flag ship Wabash, in whose wake the bombarding fleet followed. Davis and Rodgers are two of the most skillful and intrepid young officers in the navy. Mr. Bonteffle, the Assistant Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who knows more about the harbors and inlets of South Carolina than any South Carolinian since the Revolution, accompanied Com. Dupont as a general pilot and consulting officer. These are but single items indicating the thoroughness and perfection of the expedition in a naval point of view. It must be said, in mitigation of the verdict pronounced on the military part of the affair, that the soldiers and volunteer officers were so demoralized by the great storm off Hatteras that only the 250 marines could be brought into line when the forces landed. All else was confusion, disorder, and sea-sickness of the most wretched kind. This does not excuse the fiddle-fiddling about the Beaufort negroes, nor palliate the barbarous conduct of the Lieutenant, who shocked the nerves of the rebel clergyman by trying to force the Sherman proclamation upon him.

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The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1861.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE UNION.

By a comparison of the list of Federal troops now in the field, from the several States, with the tables of population, it is found that the number from this State is about 5 per cent.; that is, five men in every hundred in Illinois are now in arms for the defence of the Union. Indiana has one in 20, Kansas one in 23, and these States lead all the rest in this respect. Little Rhode Island heads the list of older States on the seaboard, she having contributed one man in 24.

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED?

On the 9th of November, by the gallant work of Com. Dupont's blue-jackets, Gen. Sherman landed at Port Royal. Since that time nothing has transpired, or next to that. We are "fortifying" there, of course, and there is talk of a machine shop, and re-opening trade in notions with Yankee-land. We have a harbor of refuge and supply for our cruisers. We have a cotton port, though scarcely enough of that staple has yet been found to give it that title.

But what has been gained in the direction of bringing South Carolina back to her allegiance, and to punishment for her misdeeds? What has been done in the direction which we have a right to suppose constitutes Gen. Sherman's mission? We may mistake the position of things, but we venture the opinion that when our army comes to move from Port Royal it will be seen that the delay and dallying have given the South Carolinians time to do to Gen. Sherman precisely what a colony of bees do to a moth who has entered the precincts of the hive. They cannot oust him, but they cover him up and seal him over with wax. By this time, a *cordon militaire* of rebel batteries and camps bars our approaches to the interior in any direction. Planters have had time to fly from the Beaufort District and carry their negroes with them, leaving fire to do its work with the crops. The country is getting over its first bad scare, and is using to our detriment all the time we are liberally affording them. Now suppose Gen. Sherman had been instructed to strike the soil of South Carolina and use all his advantages. Are not these people the fierce and implacable enemies of the Government? Was it not almost within hearing distance, that the guns seven months ago broke the peace of the country, at Sumter? What was the call for delay, in a community whose disposition was fully known by their acts?

Suppose that, on landing, Gen. Sherman had called all loyal men and slaves of rebels to his camps, armed and uniformed them. The panic would have run inland from Beaufort like a prairie fire. From all the plantations negroes would have poured into the Federal lines. Our army would have trebled in a week, and gathered strength as it advanced. Charleston ere this would have fallen. Savannah would have been ours, and the suffering and patient, but disheartened, loyal men of Tennessee would have felt the thrill reach them across panic stricken Secessia. To-day Gen. Sherman would have stood as a conqueror, where now he merely occupies a command in a "fortified" position on the coast.

Are not these facts? Is not this a fair picture of what might have been? What has stood in the way but the squeamishness at arming the negroes, at putting muskets into the hands of the slaves of rebel masters, to maintain the Union. Gen. Sherman had it in his power to spread war and desolation through South Carolina. He was sent there for that purpose. The means lie ready at his hands and have not been used.

It was colored men, slaves of rebels, who drew the line of embankments about Sumter. Blacks erected the works behind which Bragg now threatens Pickens. Blacks are now entrenching Jeff. Thompson at New Madrid. A regiment of 400 blacks are reviewed at New Orleans, to the delight of that city. Now are not these scruples wrongly entertained in a cause of such magnitude? Can the Government afford them? Can the people afford them?

When are the managers of this war to commence its earnest work? The greatest humanity is to make it quick, sharp, and terrible. Witness the slow tortures of the unhappy sections of the border States made the scene of rebel outrages. Is not dallying and delay in the management of the war, akin to the questionable humanity of the surgeon who should spare his patient by the use of a dull knife, and by slow degrees of progress? We have not sought this work of war. The desolation it will bring to homes, has not been invoked by us. The rebels knowing all their own risks, accepted the fearful hazard. It is misplaced tenderness that turns back upon them the very men they are arming against us, and refuses to employ, in behalf of the Union, the stout arms that have from the first been used in aid of the rebellion.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

The political economists, who, following the lead of the national confidence-man, Robert J. Walker, Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, are predicting that the rebel Confederacy will be dissolved before Spring, by the impossibility of raising money with which to carry on the war, are hiding their unwillingness to trust the power of our arms, behind a prophecy that has no warrant in the history of the past. And if they lull the country into a sense of security by pretending to tell when peace will be restored without striking a blow, they will do an injury which years of blood and toil will not repair. The South is rich in resources, which are wholly at the command of the rebel rulers, and the acumen of the chief officer of the Confederate Treasury, which we lately had occasion to notice, will so manage his substitutes for money, that, unless we are active and bold, the patience of the commercial world will be exhausted, and our blockade raised before Mr. Memminger's financial system will break down. The notes of the conspirators now pass freely from hand to hand; they are much below par and will unquestionably continue to decline; but a long road, unless our victories are hastened on, must be gone over before they will cease to discharge the purpose for which they were devised. Their circulation has thus far been voluntary; as long as their aggregate is not largely increased, they will still be counted as money; and when, in that real despotism, the exigencies of the bad cause demand that additional tens of millions be put into the market, there yet remain the old resources of tyranny—a compulsory circulation, and military requisitions for supplying the enemy's wants. Of course the coming of disaster and bankruptcy is only a question of time. The endurance of the people will, by and by, be too severely taxed; the demand for real values will become imperative, and then the system goes down with a crash. But the optimists who are quietly hoping for that consummation, do not see either side of the single point upon which their eyes are fastened. The question is, "Will the world be content, while wanting cotton, to wait for the operation of economical causes to end this war—for the South, in a two or three years' struggle, to prove that Adam Smith was not a fool?" Let us suppose this nation a neutral, while other powers are combatting, and in our wants and impulses, thus circumstanced, we shall at once find a clue to what England and France will do. No, our safety lies in action, which, by convincing the men of the South that their cause is hopeless, will ruin the credit of their Confederate currency; and which, by proving our earnestness and ability to the world, will insure a respect for the blockade, upon which the easy conquest of the rebels depends! Gunpowder is that which will blow up the rebel financial system.

THE OLD ANIMUS.

It will be observed, that the men who are now making an unseemly clamor over Mr. Cameron's recommendation embodied in the suppressed Report, are those who came reluctantly and with evident misgivings to the defence of the country when the war broke out. The editor of the New York *Herald* would not show the American flag after Sumter fell, until his office was threatened by a mob; and the *Times* in this city, as well as the *Free Press* in Detroit, went through an almost similar discipline. The reluctance in each case to see that the country's cause was worth defending, grew out of the fact that the managers of the papers of which we speak, loved slavery more than they loved the Union; and though professing great loyalty to-day, there are abundant reasons for believing that the old *animus* is the cause of their outcry now.

Again, the fact will not escape our readers that the newspapers which find lurking Abolitionism in the cautious recommendations of the President's Message, in relation to the disposition to be made of the escaped slaves of rebel masters, are those which were seized with spasms of horror and rage when the first contingent of 75,000 men was called out. These papers were mainly in the border slave States, and among them the Louisville *Journal* was then, as it is now, the most conspicuous. Who does not remember its indignation and grief when the defence of our flag against the rebel armies became a necessity? Who does not remember that it gave the President the option to be considered a madman or a fool, and that it then threatened more direful things than it threatens now, if what it called the nefarious policy were not changed?

The trouble with all these journals and the men for whom they speak, is, in a greater degree, that which torments the New York *Herald*. They are content when the signs show that the tide of war will not touch the institution that has bred this infernal mischief; but that being threatened, they halt and waver. Their's is a divided loyalty—the root of their proposed neutrality; and their influence upon the powers that be is one of the causes that has made the war so fruitless in good results. There are more than 600,000 true men in the field; not one of whom does not burn to make this a short, quick, and on our part, a triumphant struggle. Cannot we not afford to wage war as the Republic demands, and not, as heretofore, in a way to quell the fears and tickle the "conservatism" of the Border States? The country is right; why then, condemn men who were loyal from the first, to follow the slow motions of the semi-secessionists who yielded to the fear of physical force before their patriotism could be discovered at all?

THOSE POOR DEAR MEN.

In what, is not to them their "loved little isle," just off the good city of Boston, are two men than whom not another pair are more identified with the great infamies of the rebellion. They were "taken in the very act." For years they have been working in this conspiracy. They represent a system and principles the antipodes of Boston. They have no sympathy with aught that pertains to the prosperity and peace of the capital of New England. Massachusetts men have have shed their blood at Bull Run, and Ball's Bluff, through the treason of these men. Massachusetts homes to-day are mourning their first born sons, slain in battle, or by thousands sojourning in winter camps, and all this because of the traitorous conspiracy in which these labored.

Now there are common decencies to be observed in all these cases. Because the treason was a blow aimed at the hearts and homes of Boston; because our Southern brethren would do and are doing their best to cut the throats of Massachusetts men, it would for this reason be proper for her citizens to turn out and tear these men from Fort Warren, were that possible, and barbecue or lynch them *a la* Dixie's land, and Massachusetts will contemplate no such thing.

But it is not more a decency in Boston snobs, the flutter into which they have been thrown by the importation of these distinguished southern rebels. Such first class Southerners, such poor dear men,—Boston flunkeyism is moved to the core and centre, and baskets of champagne and hampers of goodies, and packages of toilet cushions, slippers and dressing gowns are the result.

There is s sweetness in woman's tenderness for an enemy, but, really, are not the Boston Mrs. Jellybys carrying the thing too far? Mothers in the Bay State are weeping over their desolated homes; Bay State merchants are lamenting their own ruin, and her manufacturers their impending bankruptcy. Is it a time for Boston, even Boston snobbery, to aid the authors of all these woes to fine wines, wherewithal that they may drink to the defeat of the Union, and viands that they may fare sumptuously every day? The order of Congress has come timely, but not in time to redeem these Boston matrons from a folly they should be ashamed of.

LET SLAVERY FEEL THE WAR.

The *Christian Intelligencer*—for a generation the organ of the Reformed Dutch Church in this country, and an exceedingly cautious, conservative journal—has a strong leader this week entitled "Slavery against the Government," in which its editor, the Rev. E. S. Porter, takes decided ground in favor of recognizing slavery as the mainspring of the rebellion, and treating it accordingly. Says the editor:

"From the beginning of the civil war until now, Slavery has supported the rebel army, and operated as the soul of the great conspiracy against National life and liberty. These things being so, it becomes a question of no merely momentary interest, What ought the Government to do with Slavery now? What policy, if any, should the loyal men of the country adopt respecting the future treatment of this insurgent National cancer? The reply which ought, in our judgment, to be made to these questions, is this: *Since Slavery made the war, let Slavery feel the war*—not by inciting servile insurrections, whose many and nameless atrocities would outrage humanity, but by *confiscating the slaves* of all rebel masters, so soon as they can be reached, and by using them as hired laborers until the rebellion is crushed, in part by their aid. Thus the power of Slavery would be rightfully used against itself. Thus the issue which the rebel conspirators have tendered the Government would be precisely met as tendered, and the ultimate decision of this controversy would prove itself plainly in favor of ultimate emancipation."

PURGE THE PRISONS.

The evident disposition of Congress to make clean work of the infamous legislation and the more infamous practices, which have disgraced the nation, in the District of Columbia, will carry joy to the heart of every man to whom the inestimable guarantys of personal liberty are not a farce That black men alone have been subjected to the Neapolitan code which slavery, in the District, has demanded for its protection, does not, among white men who are mindful of human rights, relieve the Republic of the opprobrium which has been heaped upon it by the laws of which we speak. It has been a grievous stain upon our national honor that, within the shadow of the flag which floats from the dome of the Capitol, men and women should be sold like beasts in the market-place; but it is a deeper reproach that men born free, should, for the first time, have the chains of bondage riveted upon them in the very heart of a Democracy. Every brick in the walls of the buildings used for local courts, and every stone in the prisons, could, if not voiceless, tell a tale of injustice and woe, compared with which the atrocities of Venice and Naples would be diminished. Black men only suffered, and the world laughed, but Heaven listened and sent the penalties. The rebellion was conceived and fostered in that spot where tyranny was nursed and fed; and the men here and everywhere in the North, who would not heed what their representatives were doing, or heeding would not reprove, must now fly to arms to protect themselves from that despotism which they refused to nip in the bud. This is a world of compensations.

Let us hope that the iniquities of those statutes and those prison houses will be uncovered, and that before Congress adjourns, it will be impossible to BUY A MAN in the District of Columbia, and that the seal of a purified Democracy may be put on the closed gates of the baracoons from which women were sold for purposes of lust!

The U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission's Report of their operations embrace information of great and permanent value, though necessarily too voluminous.

The Commission has furnished supplies to 116 regimental and 10 general hospitals in Washington and vicinity. Thousands of articles of all sorts, worth $500, have been distributed daily on an average, to the Potomac army. The whole value of distribution there in November was $11,000, and in the whole army $80,000.

In more than three-quarters of the regiments native Americans are in the majority. The Germans are in the majority in only six. The Irish in only five out of a hundred. Nearly two-thirds of the army are Americans. Nine-tenths are citizens. The average age of privates is over 24 years. Three-fourths are single men.

Five men in a hundred are without blankets, most probably having worn their's out. A quarter of the blankets are of poor quality. The men are generally well provided; if not, it is the consequence of their own carelessness, or the gross negligence of officers. The men are almost universally satisfied with their rations, both in quality and quantity.

Captains now uniformly draw for rations, and generally in proper form. The cooking is greatly improved. About forty per cent. of the regiments there form company funds. Three months ago only one regiment of the volunteers did. This indicates the formation of regular camp habits. In eight out of the twenty regiments the sutlers charge fixed prices.

They are generally exorbitant. The army regulations on the subject are uniformly disregarded. There is little drunkenness except on pay day, and leave of absence there is less than in other armies. There is too much gambling after pay-day. In seven-eighths of the regiments there are competent surgeons.

The health of the volunteers is not so good as that of the regulars. The average number of sick in the whole army is 77 in 1,000. The average deaths monthly is 3 in 1,000.

Colored Emigration to Hayti.

Mr. Redpath, the Haytien Emigration Agent at New York, announces that about two thousand free colored persons have already emigrated to that island under the auspices of his Bureau, and that large colonies are forming in Michigan, Southern Ohio, Canada, and Pennsylvania, and will embark in the course of the coming winter and next spring. Vessels are to sail from New York on December 18th, January 1st, January 16th, etc. Several letters have recently been received from the colonists at St. Mark, and as they speak of their prospects in most encouraging terms, they cannot fail to give a great impetus to the movement. At that town they have already established churches, Sunday schools, and a literary institution, and everything appears to indicate a healthy state of progress.

Quincy and the Armory.

The citizens of Quincy have now started up in the race for the location of the National Armory, and have held a public mutual admiration meeting, which appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and log-roll in the matter. We have now, besides Chicago, the following places all putting in for the Armory: Rock Island, LaSalle, Springfield, Quincy, Burlington, and a half-dozen other towns along the upper river. Their purpose is to defeat the West in getting the Armory, and to throw its location into the lap of Pittsburg. The organization of the Congressional Committee is already too largely in the Pennsylvania interest to admit a serious division in the West. If the Armory does not come to Chicago it will go to Pittsburg. That seems to be settled. All the other Western claimants are, therefore, indirectly aiding Pittsburg to bear off the prize. The National Capital will about as soon be located at either Quincy, LaSalle, Springfield, etc., as that the new National Armory shall be.

Indiana Troops for Kentucky.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of the 6th, says that all the Indiana regiments anywise near full, will be ordered into the field in a few days, and to Kentucky. There are some ten or twelve of them. Gen. Buell's army approaches a total of 100,000 men. It is everyway the finest, as it is the largest, army in the field under one commander, always excepting Gen. McClellan's force on the Potomac. Shall we have something done in Kentucky?

☞ One Cephas Beaumais, a native of Martinique, who has, through a course of years, committed gigantic forgeries in the United States, is now imprisoned in Philadelphia for his crimes. His operations have extended through a long series of years, and the amount he has realized from his adroit rascality is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. Among other extensive operations in the West it is stated that in 1855 or thereabouts, he succeeded in duping St. Louis and Chicago firms to the amount of £25,000, or $100,000, by forged bills. To R. K. Swift & Brothers, of this city, he sold a forged draft for £2,800 sterling, receiving in return bills of exchange on the Bank of England. Being unknown in Chicago, the firm employed a detective officer to follow Beaumais. His suspicious conduct and his sudden flight to Canada aggravated their fears, and finally he was overtaken at an obscure town in Canada West.

☞ On the Grand Trunk Railway on the 24th ult., while the cars were under full headway, a gentlemanly appearing individual came up the aisle, and without saying a word drew a revolver, and fired three times at a stranger, sitting on the seat with a Mr. McLeod. Of course he was instantly killed. The assassin called himself McDonald, and said both himself and man killed were Scotchmen. He appeared to take the matter very coolly, producing a cigar, and lighting it as if nothing had happened. The conductor and another person took charge of him.

☞ The enemy are so thick around Romney, Va., that he who steps outside the entrenchments is nabbed as a prisoner. In this way two Lieutenants were caught, last Tuesday, and of a squad of cavalry sent out to recover them, one was also made prisoner. The negroes have little inducement to befriend our unlucky soldiers and smuggle them back into camp, since Gen. Kelly has treated those that rendered such service, so shabbily. Kelly hugs his "entrenchments," and he and his command are perfectly safe.

☞ The steamer Golden State, which left Paducah on Friday evening last, was met at Cave-in-Rock, by a messenger, who informed Capt. King that there was a body of six hundred rebels at Caseyville, awaiting the arrival of his boat and the Charley Bowen, intending to seize them on their arrival. The Golden State immediately put back to Paducah, when Gen. Smith ordered a gunboat with two hundred infantry and a company of cavalry, to proceed to Caseyville to dislodge the rebels.

☞ Example is catching, especially among the ladies. Mrs. Lincoln, in doing her last shopping at New York, carried home her own bundles; and now it is "fashionable" for ladies to do it. Mrs. Gov. Morgan, attending Gough's lecture at Albany, occupied a prominent seat and knit all the evening on her soldier's sock. At the next lecture all the women brought their knitting work.

☞ At Paducah on the 4th, a sad accident occurred in raising a cannon. The machinery gave way and a thirty-two pounder fell, crushing the limbs of three men in a frightful manner. One of the 11th, Mr. Kearns, had one limb smashed, and the other broken in two places. He died in a few hours. The others are doing well; one with a leg amputated, another with both legs broken, one in two places.

☞ Charles Gibson, Esq., arrived at St. Louis on Thursday last from Washington, with a Treasury draft for $250,000 in favor of Gov. Gamble, to be used in payment of the Missouri State troops. Arms and equipments for 7,000 men have been sent by Gen. Meigs, to St. Louis, for the use of the State troops, and they are daily looked for to arrive.

☞ Not a single United States soldier now remains in Utah, and the travel across the plains is much diminished. There is no trouble whatever between the Mormons and the citizens of the State. The National Electric Telegraph passes through the Territory, and it is a matter of boast with Brigham that it is scrupulously protected from injury.

☞ Each company of the proposed regiment of artillery at Racine, Wis., is now being organized as a distinct battery, of which there will be some eight or ten in all. Two batteries (Captains Foster and Herzberg,) will start for Baltimore in a few days, and the others will follow to Kentucky or Missouri.

☞ The Worcester *Spy* counts up about one thousand mechanics in that city, engaged directly upon Government work—gun carriages, fire-arms, rifle barrels, machinery for gunboats, etc.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The President's Message — Judge Trumbull's Confiscation Act.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1861.

The President's Message is variously commented upon. All agree that it is eminently a business-like document. The observations concerning the Supreme Court, and the plans recommended for its reorganization, are very much liked. So also are the views presented concerning a revision of the statutes, the establishment of Courts in the rebellious States and Territories for the collection of debts, and the changes proposed for the Court of Claims. The condition of the Treasury, so far as it is treated by the President, is regarded in every respect healthy and encouraging.

On the other hand, there are those who do not see how the Government can receive the slaves of rebels from Maryland, or Kentucky, or Missouri, "according to some mode of valuation in lieu, *pro tanto*, of direct taxes;" nor do they understand how these slaves, after being discharged from the only claim which holds them, can be still retained by some other power or claim, and used as tallies, or checks, or "chips," in settling a cash account between a State and the General Government. Perhaps the President merely intended, by this means, to encourage the Legislatures of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri to adopt the policy of emancipating or confiscating the slaves of disloyal citizens. Indeed, this is the only intelligible explanation of the scheme, for it is absurd to suppose that, after a person has been *discharged* from the *only* service or labor which he is supposed to owe, he still owes something to the State, or belongs in fee simple to the State, or can be lawfully used as currency by the State.

The reticence of the President on the subject of slaves in their connection with the war—a subject which Secretary Cameron deems the most important of all—is much commented upon.

Senator Trumbull's bill to confiscate rebel property, etc., engages much attention. It has not yet been printed, but I am enabled to furnish the readers of the TRIBUNE with a pretty full synopsis of it:

Section one provides that all property, real or personal, within the United States, belonging to any person, whether in or out of the jurisdiction of the United States, who has taken up arms against the Government, or has aided or abetted, or who shall aid or abet, the present rebellion against the same, shall be confiscated and forfeited to the United States.

Section two provides that every person having claim to the service or labor of any other person, in any State, under the laws thereof, who during the present rebellion shall take up arms against the United States or in any manner aid or abet said rebellion, shall thereby forthwith forfeit all claim to such service or labor, and the persons from whom it is claimed to be due, commonly called slaves, shall, *ipso facto*, on the commission of the act of forfeiture, by the party having claim to the service or labor aforesaid, be discharged therefrom and become forever thereafter free persons, any person of any State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States of such persons of the African race made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Section three provides for seizure and confiscation by military power when beyond the reach of civil process.

Section four provides that the fund arising from such confiscation shall be applied, first, to the reimbursement of such loyal persons as may have been despoiled of their property by the rebellion, and, second, to the payment of the public debt incurred by the United States in the suppression of said rebellion.

Section five provides for the protection of loyal citizens in the rebel States from the operations of the act.

Section six provides for judicial proceedings in District Courts of the United States, for the execution of the provisions of the act.

Section seven provides for the forfeiture of the *personal* property of persons duly tried and convicted of treason.

The difference between the first and seventh sections of the Act is, that the former operates upon the *property* of rebels whose persons are not within our jurisdiction, while the latter conforms to that clause of the Constitution which contemplates the punishment of the *person* of the traitor by execution, and in view of that punishment forbids the confiscation of his *real* property beyond the period of his own life.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Republicans of New Hampshire have called their State Convention at Concord, January 1st, and the Democrats hold their's January 8th. Both will nominate party tickets, the Republicans, of course, keeping Gov. Berry at their head.

—Joseph Hoxie—"old Joe"—who was the Republican candidate for County Clerk of New York, in November, and beaten, made a speech at a Gunther meeting, in which he said he wasn't a second time to be caught voting for the lowest candidate in a three-cornered race with Fernando Wood, and having voted for Opkyke, two years ago, he should now profit by that experience, and vote for Gunther! Opdyke was elected. The *Evening Post* now says:

Mr. Joseph Hoxie, it is said, will leave town for a few days, till the thing blows over. His vocal organs, too, require a little relaxation.

—A company of ninety-six mounted men, representing every county of Pennsylvania, and recruited at Carlisle Barracks as a body guard for Gen. Anderson, (then in command in Kentucky,) have passed down the river to Louisville, and will be the body guard of Gen. Buell. They are commanded by Capt. Palmer, of Philadelphia, formerly Secretary to J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Central railroad.

—The Ohio 4th and 5th cavalry, Colonels Kennett and Taylor, have been ordered to proceed at once to Louisville, although unarmed as yet; and all the other Ohio cavalry regiments, five in number, are ordered to rendezvous at Camp Dennison, Cincinnati.

—The Nebraska *Republican* calls for a separate Land Surveyor's district to comprise that Territory, because the present district, under Surveyor Mark W. Delahay, is too wholly a Kansas affair. The Nebraska lands are not surveyed so as to invite immigration, and indeed Mr. Delahay encourages all the immigration to Kansas at the expense of the other.

—The 13th Indiana has been ordered from Huttonville to Beverly, leaving the 14th alone to occupy the former place during the winter. The men have been building log houses for their accommodation, and are quite well provided for. There are four houses to each company, with a corporal to each, and separate quarters for the commissioned officers. Huttonville had but three houses when the troops first came there; now there are seventy-five, and the place is quite a thriving military village, only there is an alarming dearth of female society—800 men to one woman. Food is plenty, and is well cooked.

—A singular addition to chiropodic science has been made in the Guthrie Gray regiment in service in Western Virginia, where they were for weeks at a time with wet feet. Their feet had been so thoroughly soaked that every corn and bunion in the regiment was killed. We mention this curious fact for the benefit of those troubled in this manner, and hope that every man so afflicted will immediately enlist.

—Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, has a bill on slavery, which will come up for action next Tuesday, which differs materially from the proposition offered on Monday by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. The prominent feature of the Stevens proposition is that it encourages the slaves to insurrection, or rather to join the Federal army. Mr. Bingham proposes to avoid this objection by providing for the confiscation of *all* the property of rebels, or of any persons aiding the rebellion, and for the absolute freedom of all slaves of such persons. A clause also provides for the punishment of all army or navy officers who shall arrest or return fugitive slaves.

—Gen. Rosecrans, at Wheeling, is looking about among the houses of runaway rebels for his winter establishment. He has examined the houses of C. W. Russell, (member of the Richmond convention,) E. H. Fitzhugh, and Dr. Stanton, (now in Mississippi,) and rather prefers the latter. His staff are with him, and his family will soon arrive from Ohio.

—Lieut. Jefferson C. Davis, one of the Fort Sumter garrison, went to Missouri as Colonel of the 22d Indiana; was appointed Brigadier-General by Fremont; and the Governor thereupon appointed officers for the regiment. Fremont's appointments being revoked by the War Department, Davis has lost both his Colonelcy and Generalship. Col. Wyman, of Illinois, was likewise named a Brigadier by Fremont, but as the assumed vacancy in the command of the regiment was not filled, he returns to his former position, safe and sound, although still acting in the capacity of Brigadier.

—James D. Pulley, the secession member of the Illinois Legislature from Williamson county, arrested some time since, defends himself through the *State Register* in this wise:

I desire that every word in relation to my being or having been, or at any time in my life intending to be, in the "rebel army," is "infamously false." I have never seen a rebel camp in my life, have never directly or indirectly, remotely or immediately, communicated with the rebels, to my knowledge, but have been attempting to attend to my business, provide for the wants of my family, and discharge the duties incumbent in this crisis upon all Constitution and Union loving citizens.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM FORT HOLT, KENTUCKY.

A correspondent writing from Fort Holt, below Cairo, on the Kentucky shore, after details of the adventure of the rebel gunboats a few days since, says:

What their object was in paying us this visit we are unable to say, but believe it more to try the range of our guns than anything else; it may have been meant to return a compliment our gun boats have frequently paid them to Columbus, and perhaps to inform us that the celebrated Hollins fleet had arrived, and were ready to receive the earliest attention of our boats. Whatever may have been their object they soon found the upper waters of the Mississippi, although in a high latitude, altogether too hot for them, and made good their retreat towards Columbus, to the music of sixty-four pound balls closely following after, stirring within the souls of all on board, I presume, the liveliest imagination as to the source of those charming sounds. Had our gun-boats been at hand, or our sixty-four pound columbiad, furnished with the proper cartridges, they would have met with a much warmer reception than they did. As it was, however, they did not see fit to prolong their stay. At this point we have now the 7th and 28th regiments of Illinois volunteers, Colonels Cook and Johnson; Capt. Delano's and one other company of cavalry, and Capt. McAllister's company of light artillery. Our winter quarters are nearly completed, and add greatly to our comfort and convenience, especially when the weather is as cool as it has been for the past two weeks. How long we shall occupy them is very uncertain, but we are not particular about a long stop if they will only start us out in the right direction. We prefer a warmer climate, especially at this season of the year.

FROM THE ELEVENTH MICHIGAN.

A few days since, among our news matter, appeared some reference to the Eleventh Michigan now in camp at White Pigeon, Michigan, taken from our Detroit exchanges. Although this statement has already been made, accompanying a communication from that point, we give place to the following from a correspondent at that point:

No regiment in the State has been recruited more rapidly, or filled up to the requisite number. As to the cost, that is all *moonshine*. No regiment has been recruited at less expense to the General Government; while the delay has been occasioned solely by the Government in not furnishing the required arms and clothing when ordered. As soon as full, an order was made on the Quartermaster General for clothing, who turned it over to the contractors; but these failed when only half supplied. From that time forward, our Colonel has worked assiduously to complete the balance, but not until last week was this effected. The number on the sick list is also erroneously stated. After careful examination I find not 50 out of some 1,200 men, and most of these of a mild type, that will not prevent them going forward with the regiment. The story of Captain Smith is also equally false with the other statements. It is true that some 60 men under that officer were transferred to the Governor of the State, a month or so ago, but they were men enlisted as mechanics, and of course not wanted by Col. May, and I understand have since been disbanded. Now, Messrs. Editors, permit me to say that the Eleventh is all right; that no better troops are to be found in the State; that they have for over six weeks been ready and anxious to move, and only prevented from doing so by not being supplied by the Government with the necessary arms and clothing; but that now all these have been supplied, and that it will move for Kentucky on Monday, and be first and foremost, (if possible) in driving the wicked traitors from off the soil of the Union. You may wager your hat that the 11th Michigan Infantry will do their whole duty and be a credit to the Peninsular State.

A STATEMENT FROM ROLLA.

ROLLA, Missouri, Nov. 29, 1861.

Editors of Chicago Tribune:

My attention was this day called to "*a Commissioner's Statement*," dated at Belvidere, Illinois, Nov. 9th, 1861, published in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of Thursday, Nov. 20th, 1861, and signed by D. H. Whitney.

The object of this communication is to correct the false statements made by the writer, and impressions likely to be made upon the public mind from the said Commissioner's statements. In this article I will only make mention of things the command to which I am attached are interested in, leaving the 14th and 15th regiments to answer for themselves, although I know the writer has misrepresented and done great injustice to them as well as the 13th. He says he found the regiments "favorably located, with an abundant supply of water of excellent quality."

The 13th regiment went into camp at Dixon, on the 9th of May, were sworn into the United States service on the 24th of May, left Dixon on the 16th of June for Caseyville, opposite St. Louis, lay encamped at Caseyville until the afternoon of the 5th of July, when we broke up camp, and arrived at Rolla on the morning of the 6th.

A large quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies were stored in the depot warehouses, waiting for transport wagons and mules, to enable us to forward them to General Lyon's command then at Springfield. We were sent here to guard these army stores, and to do so were compelled to encamp near the depot, where there was no water but the scanty supply obtained from wells which were drained day after day. The men would descend to the bottoms of the wells, and with tin cups dip up the last drop of mud and water in them to obtain what was absolutely necessary for drinking and cooking purposes, and then the supply was short even of this bad quality. So much for misstatement number one.

He says the supplies of certain kinds of medicines are insufficient for treatment of the type of disease prevailing among the soldiers, and mentions opium, quinine and astringents. In reply to this statement I wish to say: I have never been short of these medicines, and have never made a requisition on the Medical Purveyor of this division of the army for these or any other medicines allowed in the army supply table, that I did not get promptly and in the quantity asked for.

He says soldiers are put upon half rations on entering the hospital, &c.

Soldiers on the sick list are allowed full rations, and what they do not consume goes to constitute a part of the hospital fund. The quality, quantity, and kind they eat are matters entirely under control of the Surgeons. With us there has at no time been a lack of provisions, but we have been limited in variety from want of the hospital fund to which we are entitled.

As to clothing, allow me to say, every private in the 13th regiment received a suit, consisting of a coat or jacket, pantaloons, shirts, socks, shoes, and caps, from the county in which the company was enlisted. The State gave a bounty of six dollars (to be invested in clothing) to every private, and in addition to the bounty, gave every private a coat, pants, hat, two shirts, two pair of drawers, two pair of socks, and a pair of shoes—also gave to the regiment six hundred oil-cloth blankets for spreading on the ground to sleep on, and ninety overcoats for the use of the guards in wet weather and cold nights.

Within the last few days our men have been new uniformed again, with jackets, pants, drawers, shirts, socks, shoes, overcoats, and caps; the last were furnished by the United States. Now, I ask any *sane* person if this looks like clothing our soldiers with rags.

On our arrival at Rolla on the 6th of July, Col. Wyman was ordered to and took command of the post; an old two-story log house near the depot he occupied as his headquarters; up to the return of the soldiers after the battle at Wilson's Creek, his office was on the lower floor. When the army came in from Springfield the ammunition and part of the arms they brought back were stored in this lower room, and his office moved up stairs to the room immediately over it; then, and not before, was a guard stationed at the door; his business was to guard the ammunition and arms, and not the entrance to Gen. Wyman's office.

Subsequently a large lot of clothing, saddlery, and other army equipages were stored in another room on the ground floor. There was a window (the sash and glass of which were *non est*) in the room, but out of sight of the guard at the door. Therefore a second guard was posted at the window to prevent the things from being stolen. The third guard he mentions is a myth—a thing that never existed.

D. H. Whitney was hunting for "red tape," and thought he found it in these guards, when the truth is, this D. H. Whitney was a novice, and had not learned how to visit a military headquarters, or encampment, and from what I can learn never did pass the guards of the 13th regiment. I never saw him that I know of, nor did my assistant, and at no time have we both been absent from the regiment. I cannot find a private or officer in the regiment who was aware of his presence at Rolla, except the Chaplain, and he offered to accompany and introduce him to Gen. Wyman, but as that would spoil the "red tape" yarn, he declined. To talk of "pomposity and red tape," in connection with General Wyman, is simply ridiculous, and there is no one acquainted with him but knows how absurd such charges are. He is all sociality and affability, and with these qualities has the great faculty of commanding the respect and esteem of the men under him, as any one will perceive by passing through the camp, where such signs are painted on the tent doors as "Wyman Mess," "Wyman Hotel," "Wyman Headquarters," &c., &c.

My opinion is that D. H. Whitney visited his son in the 15th Regiment, at the expense of the State of Illinois, and that his reports are mere hearsays, not obtained from authentic sources, or even the result of his own observations.

As an Illinoisian, I am proud of my State. She has done nobly, not only in furnishing volunteers, but in equipping them and keeping watch over their welfare. The untiring zeal of Governor Yates is too well known to all to require comment from me, and we know that in constituting this "Commissioner," his object was the welfare of the soldiers; but our soldiers, who are intelligent, reading men, agree with me that the money expended on the mission of D. H. Whitney would have been better invested had it been put into the hospital fund.

With regard to the hospital arrangements of the 13th (a matter in which I am directly interested), it is due to those having the control of affairs at Springfield to say that before we left our noble State, we were supplied with the finest hospital tent I ever saw, also with camp cots, mattresses, bed sacks, pillow ticks, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, towels, cooking utensils, table furniture, and everything else in the way of hospital supplies necessary for the comfort of the sick. The 13th regiment, when fullest, numbered one thousand and one men. Nine have died of disease, one was instantly killed by accidental discharge of a gun, and twenty-four have been discharged from service on account of chronic diseases and troubles existing before they were mustered in. To-day we number nine hundred and sixty-seven men, and I am fully satisfied that no other regiment, having served the same length of time, can begin to show the same proportionate number of efficient force. And in the face of all this, D. H. Whitney says we have "less on the sick list, but more deaths than both the others" (meaning the 14th and 15th), the latter clause of which sentence I take the responsibility of pronouncing slanderous and untrue.

He has a great deal to say about the Brigade Hospital and the condition of the sick left there, when our forces were ordered to march. Doctor Derby, Brigade Surgeon, had only arrived at the post, had made no preparation, for he had not had time to make any, and had not yet received his supplies, when we were compelled to turn our sick over to him. I left eleven men under his charge, and with the eleven left twenty-five cot bed steads, eleven pair of splendid woolen blankets, eleven sheets, eleven bed ticks, (one freshly filled,) eleven pillow ticks, (freshly filled,) and eleven linen pillow cases, making comfortable and good bedding for every man I left, and fourteen cots for the sick of other regiments; and notwithstanding all this I am represented as having sent my sick to the hospital to be laid on the floor with nothing but half a blanket, folded so that one-half was under them and the other half over them. On our return to Rolla, after an absence of three days, I at once pitched my hospital tent, and removed that same evening, all my sick men from the Brigade Hospital to it, leaving all the bedding I had taken to the Brigade Hospital for the use of the sick there, and putting my sick into other and fresh beds.

The men of the 13th regiment are all *high privates*, and Gen. Wyman has the respect and confidence of every one of them, and if D. H. Whitney was to utter such remarks within their hearing as those published in his "Commissioner's Statement," he would have an opportunity of showing his fighting or retreating qualities in "double quick," even if the "lad" who officiates as his Adjutant "could attend" to that business.

I have never seen such a batch of misrepresentations and so little truth put into the same number of words.

SAMUEL C. PLUMMER,
Surgeon 13th Regiment Ill. Vols.

We, the undersigned officers of the 13th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, fully endorse every line, word, and syllable of the foregoing communication:

A. B. GORGAS, Lieut. Colonel Commanding 13th Regiment Illinois Volunteers.
FREDERICK W. PARTRIDGE, Major and Acting Lieut. Colonel.
D. R. BUSHNELL, Major.
H. T. PORTER, Adjutant.
W. C. HENDERSON, Regimental Quartermaster.
D. H. LAW, Assistant Surgeon.
J. CHRISTIAN MILLER, Chaplain.
COMPANY A.—Henry Y. Noble, Captain; Henry D. Dement, 1st Lieut.; 2d Lieut. absent.
COMPANY B.—G. P. Brown, Captain; W. M. Kilgoer, acting 1st Lieut.; 2d Lieut. is Quartermaster.
COMPANY C.—H. M. Messinger, Captain (have not lost a man in my command); Nathaniel Neff, 1st Lieut.; G. B. Sayr, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY D.—Jas. M. Beardsley, Captain; Albert T. Higby, 1st Lieut.; Geo. G. Knox, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY E.—A. J. Brinkerhoff, Captain; G. B. Devoll, 1st Lieut.
COMPANY F.—E. F. Dutton, Captain; R. A. Smith, 1st Lieut.; A. A. Buck, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY G.—Geo. M. Cole, Captain; W. M. Jenks, 1st Lieut.; S. M. Jackson, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY H.—Geo. H. Gardner, Captain; Edwin West, 1st Lieut.; E. A. Prichard, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY I.—S. W. Wadsworth, Captain; J. G. Everest, 1st Lieut.; I. H. Williams, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY K.—Walter Blanchard, Captain; Merritt S. Hobson, 1st Lieut.; J. J. Cole, 2d Lieut.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S BILL.

FREEDOM TO SLAVES OF REBELS

Speech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, in the U. S. Senate, Thursday, Dec. 5th.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (Rep.) of Illinois, introduced his bill for confiscating the property and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels. He said:

In presenting this bill to the consideration of the Senate I desire to accompany it with some remarks explanatory of its character and the principles on which it is based. As its title imports, it is a bill for confiscating the property and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels. It provides for the absolute and complete forfeiture forever to the United States of every species of property, real and personal, and wheresoever situated within the United States, belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or beyond the reach of civil process in the ordinary mode of judicial proceeding, in consequence of the present rebellion, who during its existence shall take up arms against the United States, or in any wise aid or abet the rebellion.

FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY.

This forfeiture to be enforced against property in the rebellious districts through the military power, and against property in other portions of the United States in which the judicial power is not obstructed by the rebellion, through the courts, and the proceeds of the property of each individual seized and forfeited, subject to the just claims of his loyal creditors, to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens despoiled of their property by the rebellion, and to defray the expenses incurred in its suppression. The bill also forfeits the claims of all rebels and those who give them aid and comfort, to the persons they hold in slavery, declares the slaves thus forfeited free, and makes it the duty of the President to provide for the colonization of such of them as may be willing to go, in some tropical country, where they may have the protection of the Government and be secured in all the rights and privileges of freemen. The property belonging to traitors, or those giving them comfort, who may be convicted by the judicial tribunals, is to be forfeited on their conviction, the realty for life and the personal property forever.

A DISTINCTION MADE.

These are the main features of the bill I have introduced, accompanied with the details necessary to accomplish the objects dictated. It will be observed that a distinction is made in the mode of forfeiture of rebel property in districts under insurrectionary control, and that which may be found in districts within the reach of the process of law in its ordinary forms. The forfeiture in the one case to be enforced through military, and in the other through the judicial power. This is a matter of necessity, for it would be impossible to enforce the forfeiture through the courts in districts where the judicial power was overborne by the rebellion, and, if not impossible, it would, in my judgment, be clearly unconstitutional to enforce it any other way in districts where the property seized was within the reach of legal process. So, also, in the case of a conviction for treason the property of the traitor within reach of the court can only be forfeited by the court—the personalty forever, and the real estate, under the Constitution, for life only.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.

The power of Congress to pass a bill of this character is, to my mind, unquestionable; but I do not place it on the ground which has been advanced in some quarters, that in times of war or rebellion the military is superior to the civil power; or, that in such times what persons may choose to call necessity is higher and above the Constitution. Necessity is the plea of tyrants, and if our Constitution ceases to operate the moment a person charged with its observance thinks there is a necessity to violate it, it is of little value. So far from admitting the superiority of the military over the civil power in time of war, or that there is any necessity that it should be so, I hold that under our Constitution the military is as much subject to the control of the civil power in war as in peace. The powers of Government under our system are three, of which the military is not one. It is merely incident to the others, and subject to one of these, the Legislative, without whose permission it can have no existence, and when called into being by the action of Congress, it is by the Constitution expressly made subject to such rules as Congress shall prescribe for its government. When, therefore, our armies, to raise and support which Congress has express authority under the Constitution, go forth to suppress insurrection, and in doing so shoot down rebels and desolate their abodes, as they constitutionally may, they are as much subordinate to the civil power as when engaged in a holiday parade in time of peace; and contraband property seized and appropriated by the military in insurrectionary districts in suppression of the rebellion is as legitimately taken as if condemned to forfeiture by the judicial authorities in districts in which judicial process was not obstructed.

THE CONSTITUTION AMPLE.

I want no other authority for putting down even this gigantic rebellion than such as may be derived from the Constitution properly interpreted. It is equal even to this great emergency, and the more we study its provisions, the more it is tried in troublous times, the greater will be our admiration for the instrument and our veneration for its authors. As unpopular as the avowal may be for the moment among the thoughtless, I here declare that I am for suppressing this monstrous rebellion according to law, and in no other way, and I believe that Congress has only to discharge its duty, and the army perform its with energy and activity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful issue. We are fighting to maintain the Constitution, and it especially becomes us, in appealing to the people to come to its rescue, not to violate it ourselves. How are we better than the rebels if both alike set at nought the Constitution? I warn my countrymen who stand ready to tolerate any act done in good faith for the suppression of the rebellion, not to sanction usurpations of power which may hereafter become precedents for the destruction of constitutional liberty. The Constitution declares that Congress shall have power "to declare war," and "make rules concerning captures on land and water," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

Acting under those grants of power, Congress has provided for bringing into service more than half a million of men, who are now engaged in suppressing the insurrection; and has, to some extent, made rules for the government of these forces, which, as far as they go, are obligatory on them; but in the absence of any regulation as to how the army is to be used in suppressing the insurrection, its commander would be at liberty to make such use of it, consistent with the rules of civilized warfare, as he believed must be conducive to the service of the State, and best calculated to secure the end for which it was called into being, upon the principle that every man entrusted with an employment or duty is presumed to be invested with all the power necessary to enable him to perform the service. Hence the power of the army, in the suppression of an insurrection, to seize, imprison or shoot the insurgents; to desolate the country they occupy; to seize and appropriate for the time being their property, and free the persons they hold in bondage, is as ample and complete under the Constitution as that of a court in peaceful times to arrest, imprison, try and execute a murderer.

ITS POWERS DEFINED.

That the judicial tribunals have no right or power to interfere with the army in the exercise of its powers in suppressing an insurrection, either by issuing writs of habeas corpus or otherwise, is apparent from the fact that the only ground on which the military authority can be invoked at all is, that the judicial tribunal being overborne are incompetent to the task. The judicial authority ends at the very point where the military begins. It may be, and often is, a delicate question to determine this particular point, and decide in what localities the military, and in what judicial, authority should have sway. This the Constitution has left to be provided for by Congress, by declaring that it shall have power to call forth the militia to suppress insurrection; and Congress, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, passed an act authorizing the President to call forth the militia for that purpose whenever the laws of the United States were obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and by an act passed at the first session of the present Congress, the President is authorized, in certain cases, to declare the inhabitants of a State, or part thereof, in a state of insurrection, and make use of the army to suppress it.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The responsibility, therefore, of determining when and in what districts of the United States the military power may be used to suppress rebellion is devolved by Congress on the Executive, and when the military power is called into requisition, the judicial authority can no more interfere with its action than can the military with the judicial tribunals in time of peace. Under certain circumstances, either may be called to the aid of the other. The courts sometimes make use of the military in aid of the execution of their powers, and the military would doubtless have like authority to make use of the aid of judicial tribunals in districts under insurrectionary control, should they be deemed a proper means by the military power to aid in suppressing the rebellion. In each case the power called to the aid of the other, whether it be the military in time of peace to the assistance of the judicial, or the judicial in times of rebellion to the assistance of the military, would be subordinate to the power making the call.

In accordance with these principles it has been my object in framing the bill under consideration to distinguish between the property on which the military can operate and that subject to judicial control, and clearly to define the jurisdiction of each, subjecting the seizure and forfeiture of property situated in districts of the United States under insurrectionary control to the military power, and its condemnation and forfeiture in other portions of the United States to the judicial power. Whichever first takes hold of the property within its jurisdiction would, upon principles of comity, retain possession till its final disposition, upon the same principle that of two courts of concurrent jurisdiction, the one which first gets possession of a case affecting either persons or property, is entitled to retain jurisdiction until its final disposition. It is upon the principle also that persons captured by the military authorities in insurrectionary districts, may still be retained as prisoners by the military power, without interference with the courts, till their cases are finally disposed of, notwithstanding they may be for purposes of safety, or other reasons of State, brought within districts where the judicial power is in full operation.

RIGHT OF CONFISCATION.

Having shown that the military called forth under the Constitution to suppress an insurrection may be vested with all the power necessary to the end, consistent with the usages of civilized warfare, it follows that if hostile armies may ever confiscate an enemy's property, the rights of the United States to do it in the case of the rebels is unquestionable, for surely no war was ever more atrocious than the one now being waged by the rebels for the overthrow of this Government. They surely cannot complain of treatment we would have a right to extend to foreign armies. The right of seizure and confiscation of the property of the enemy as prize of war is a settled question of international law, which has been affirmed by our own Supreme Court. In the case of Brown vs. the United States, reported in the eighth Cranch, the court says:—"Respecting the power of Government, no doubt is entertained. That war gives to the sovereign full right to take the persons and confiscate the property of the enemy wherever found, is conceded. The mitigations of this rigid rule, which the humane and wise policy of modern times has introduced to practice, will more or less affect the exercise of this right, but cannot impair the right itself. That remains undiminished, and when the sovereign authority shall choose to bring it into operation, the judicial department must give effect to its will. But until that will shall be expressed, no power of condemnation shall exist in the Court." That case also decides "that the power of confiscating enemy's property is in the Legislature." Wheaton, in commenting on the case, says: "The property cannot be seized and condemned as prize of war, without some legislative act expressly authorizing its confiscation. The Court held that the law of Congress declaring war was not such an act. That declaration did not, by its own operation, so vest the property of the enemy in the Government as to support judicial proceedings for its seizure and confiscation. It vested only a right to confiscate, the assertion of which depended on the will of the sovereign power." In regard to the transfer of private rights of property, Wheaton holds this further language:—"It is competent for the national authority to work a transmutation, total or partial, of the property belonging to the vanquished party, and if actually confiscated, the fact must be taken for right. But to work such a transfer of proprietary rights, some positive and unequivocal act of confiscation is essential." Most of the nations of Europe acquired title to territory they possess by conquests, and private persons have derived their titles from that of the government thus obtained. According to the modern usage of nations, private property of alien enemies on land has not generally been forfeited; but the right of forfeiture is unquestionable, and may be exercised, if necessary, to secure the just ends of the war, or in retaliation for forfeiture by the enemy. The rebels, wherever they have the power, have seized and confiscated the property of loyal men, and this, according even to modern usage, as between independent nations, would give the United States the right to confiscate in turn. Much more would they possess that right as against rebels who have causelessly taken up arms against the Government.

CONFISCATION OF SLAVES.

The right to free the slaves of rebels would be equally clear with that to confiscate their property generally, for it is as property that they profess to hold them; but as one of the most efficient means for attaining the end for which the armies of the Union have been called forth, the right to restore to them the God-given liberty of which they have been unjustly deprived is doubly clear. It only remains to inquire whether, in making use of lawful means to crush this wicked rebellion, it is policy to confiscate the property of rebels, and take from them the support of unrequited labor. Can there be a question on this point? Who does not know that treason has not gained strength by the leniency with which it has been treated? We have dallied with it quite too long already. Instead of being looked upon as the worst of crimes, as it really is, it has come to be regarded as a trivial offence, to be atoned for by a promise to do so no more. The despoilers of loyal citizens, the conspirators against the peace of a nation, the plunderers of the public property, the assassins of liberty, when they have fallen into our hands, have been suffered to escape on taking an oath of allegiance, which many have not scrupled to violate the first opportunity. Thousands of industrious and enterprising men have been ruined by this rebellion. More than twenty millions of men, now contributing of their means and their blood to its suppression; more than half a million of men—as noble spirits as ever trod the earth in martial array—now encamped in tents, and undergoing all the hardships of a winter campaign; thousands of others, now confined in prisons, and some in dungeons, by the rebels; the blood of the disinterested, the noble hearted, the dauntless and heroic Lyon; of the gifted, the eloquent, the brave and patriotic Baker; and of the hundreds of other loyal citizens and true men, shed by rebel hands, still uplifted for the slaughter of thousands more, and the destruction of free government; these, and a thousand other considerations, all demand that the authors of these calamities, and others yet to follow, if they have the power to inflict them, should be made to suffer, both in their persons and their property, for the enormous crimes they have been and are committing against private rights and public liberty. Besides, sir, not to confiscate the property of rebels is to offer a premium to disloyalty, so long as they, wherever in power, confiscate the property of loyal citizens. Under such a policy the rebel's property is safe, let who will triumph, while the man true to his allegiance, his country, and his flag, is, if within their power, despoiled of all he possesses.

ITS HUMANITY AND NECESSITY.

Under such a policy, the path of safety for property is to place it on the road to treason. Is it any wonder that under such a policy treason, which at first had but a partial foothold in such States as Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, has spread till in some of them it now has complete possession? The loyal citizen in all the States where the rebels have sway knows that the penalty for an avowal of his allegiance to his country is the forfeiture of all he has, while if he forswears his allegiance his property is alike protected by friend and foe. If we would bring this war to a successful issue, it is high time it was made as terrible to the enemies as to the friends of the Republic. Mercy and security to conspirators and rebels in arms against the Government are cruelty and peril to loyal citizens struggling for the preservation of the Union and maintenance of constitutional liberty. They who deny their allegiance to the Government have no right to claim its protection. Let the Government cease to afford it; deal with them and their property as their crimes deserve; prosecute the war with vigor, and it will soon be brought to a successful issue. It cannot be that twenty millions of people, armed in defence of constitutional liberty, are to be overcome by less than one-fourth their number fighting for the overthrow of free government, the establishment of an aristocracy, and the perpetuation and spread of human slavery. But while fighting this battle in behalf of constitutional liberty, it behooves us especially to see to it that the Constitution receives no detriment at our hands. We will have gained but little in suppressing the insurrection, if it be at the expense of the Constitution, for the chains which the bondman wears are none the lighter because they were pressed by his own and not another's hands. As we expect to come out of this contest with our flag full and complete in all its proportions, not a stripe erased or a star obscured, so let us preserve the Constitution, perfect in all its parts, with all its guarantees for the protection of life and liberty unimpaired, and the instrument itself rendered doubly dear from the fact that it has been sacredly maintained and proven equal to every emergency, under circumstances the most trying to which a nation was ever subjected. Then, when this struggle is over, we will have an assurance that our government is stronger than ever before, and that constitutional liberty is established on a foundation which no human power will ever be able to subvert.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Northeast Missouri.

Col. Moore has returned again to Memphis, Mo., from Lancaster, where he routed Blanton's gang of rebels on the 24th ult. He thinks there will be no more guerrilla fighting in Northeast Missouri this winter. Besides, he has disarmed most of the marauders, in addition to taking their "oath of allegiance." He relies more upon the former act, for the preservation of peace, than upon the latter.

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Safes.

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UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH,

FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. [illegible], Physician and Surgeon, detects to a [illegible] the true condition and locality of diseases [illegible] scientific method, without asking any [illegible] of the Throat and Constitutional treatment [illegible] Stomach, of the Liver [illegible] Cancers, Chronic [illegible] of the Eye and Ear, Seminal [illegible] standing, cured in the [illegible] We do not a "cure-all" doctor [illegible] a fair prospect of [illegible]

DISEASES, &c.,

[illegible] Falling of the [illegible] Nervous Debility [illegible] Barrenness, &c., will [illegible] of any kind. Have no delicacy [illegible] what your troubles may [illegible] invited to call and [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible] strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] corner of State and Randolph [illegible] A. M. till 9 P. M. [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Letters [illegible] will receive prompt [illegible] I will send a pamphlet [illegible]

[illegible] AND OUT-HOUSES

[illegible] by JOHN MASEN, 51 North [illegible]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

se13-g899-6m Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

au22-g439-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

no14-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h30

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. [se17-g644-3m] E. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je10'61-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.,

au15'60-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,

Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,

no26-h504-1m 15 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g282tojel-64

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d792-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

(NO. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap6-l771-1y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 137 South Water-st., Chicago.

B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

BAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

apl'60-1y HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore known under the name, and style of WATSON V. COE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

Dec. 1, 1861.

WATSON V. COE,
WILLIAM H. RICE,
SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD.

de3h560-1w

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h148-2m Cor. Market and Washington Streets

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE,

and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load,

SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED.

E. L. FURNESS & CO.,

no18-h398-1m Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter.

Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords.

MORGAN & FURNESS,

no18-h387-1m Corner State st. and C., B. & Q. R. R.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

no19

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy14 J. B. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MOREY,

ap17'61-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

50 sacks Buckwheat Flour,

100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples,

10 bbls. "Belle" Cranberries,

10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries.

CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

H. P. STANLEY, 166 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS

for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy14] STEVENS & NORRIS.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 86 LASALLE STREET

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. apl2

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1861.

Beaufort—A Ride into the Country.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives a graphic sketch of a day's ride into the country, which will be read with interest at this time:

Bucephalus took me this morning, first of course to Gen. Wright's headquarters, where companions were ready for a day's journey into the country. First to the camp of the Fourth New Hampshire, well policed, and the soldiers out on drill, manifesting a very decided improvement, and then across the country. Gen. Wright and two of his aids dash by, leaving us in a cloud of dust. But directly we find them at Gen. Viele's tent. The two Generals are conversing, and a civilian may well wait modestly in the road. General Wright presently departs, and Gen. Viele turns toward his tent. I essay to follow him, but the sentry cries "Halt!" So I call out "General!" The officer turns, and commanding, by shout, "Dismount!" The command is repeated more authoritatively before there is time to obey, and trembling with fear that there is something in the army regulations about newspaper reporters mounted, addressing Brigadier Generals, dis-ditto, and expecting nothing better than immediate arrest, I tumble out of saddle, and find to my relief that friends and self are invited to the hospitalities of the place.

An effort to extract from the General any information upon the subject of a new expedition, of which the camp rumor—extremely unreliable authority—says he is to have command, fails signally. But we are well paid for the journey thus far, by the sight of a tent stove which he has manufactured, with the aid of a hatchet, out of two iron pots and a small bit of stove pipe. Resuming the march, we proceed on the road to Seabrook's wharf, a landing on a creek between the island and the main land, six or seven miles distant from the fort. The appearance of the island changes rapidly as we push on. The forests of oaks, pines and palmettos, give place to groves wholly of pines. The land is level, but higher than the pine woods of South Carolina, and seems well adapted for cultivation. The sandy loam of the ocean disappears, giving place to a darker earth, which becomes, as we near the inner shore, almost black, clayey soil. Four miles or so from our camp we enter upon a series of rich cotton fields, the finest in the neighborhood. It is the plantation of General Drayton, who commands so much of the rebel army as has undertaken the task of defending the coast of South Carolina.

Passing through a little street of negro huts, better than any to be seen elsewhere on the island, we came to the old mansion, abandoned seven years since, when mistress died, say the slaves, a considerable number of whom yet remain upon the place. In its day the old mansion was a fine country seat. A broad-halled, old house, with wide varandahs and elsewise of the true Southern character; backing upon the sea, like those fine summer houses at Red Rock in Lynn, with a fine grove of oranges, cedars, live oak, tamarinds, and here and there an arbor vitæ, with walks prettily laid out, and cumbrous tropical plants everywhere growing in luxuriance, the homestead and its grounds show even through the ruin of seven years' neglectful absenteeism and the depredations of soldiery, the exquisite taste of the mind which designed and the careful industry of the hand which executed the plan. Gen. Drayton's old plantation home seems a dilapidated paradise, susceptible of easy renovation. But then it is thirty miles from Charleston and a thousand from Boston.

"Did our shot come round this way?" asked the doctor of an old negress, the apparent chief of a family hutted near by the mansion.

"Oh, yes, massa! all round here. Cut off a tree out in de garden, sah! seemed 's 'o' de day o' judgment come, sah!"

"And do you know the reason we beat 'em?" pursued the surgeon.

"What's dat, sah?"

"The Lord was on our side!"

"Yah! yah! dat is jes so, sah," responded the dame, in a confidential under tone, and she approached the physician more nearly. After taking a look at the building containing the cotton gin, the steam engine and corn mill, which we found had been used within a day or two, by our soldiers, of course—we again took the road for our destination. On the way we met a party who have visited Col. Seabrook's plantation. Fifteen wagon loads of corn and some miscellaneous plunder are among the results. If Col. Seabrook is a loyal citizen, he will be paid for his goods, of course—but what South Carolinian ever dreamed of loyalty to any power other than that of his native State? Fifteen wagon loads of corn may be considered net gain, less only cost of transportation, to the Quartermaster's department.

It is quite a long ride before we reach open fields—white for the harvest again, but the road is much better than any upon the seaward side of the island. But a good road in the South would be the subject of presentment by any Grand Jury in Massachusetts. The bridges over the brooks must be crossed with some tenderness, or down you go. We came to one, and the horses (brought from the North) of my companions picked their way as best they could, through the mire. My own made his way across on the single plank which constituted the bridge.

"Guess that feller's hoss knows how to travel!" said one of the picket guard to another, as he witnessed the operation, and well might the animal; he has traveled Southern roads these twenty years I'll warrant. At last the white buildings of the plantation headquarters open to view at a distance of more than a mile across the cotton fields. Arriving at the negro huts, we found them occupied by slaves who have escaped from the interior. One building is occupied as a sort of plantation chapel, and services were held there last night, the captain of the detachment stationed here tells us.

Seabrook wharf, close by, is a small pier, which accommodated, in peaceful times, the entire commerce of the island—the exports of cotton and the imports of groceries and Yankee notions. At the first glance, I think some New England farmers would say that Colonel Seabrook's plantation had less of the gimcrack and more of the practical, than General Drayton's. No great expense is incurred for the merely æsthetic; and it is everywhere apparent that the Seabrooks value dollars higher than groves. But the visitor soon detects the master's particular vanity. The number of hounds lingering about the premises, give assurance of his deer hunting tastes, and the negroes presently add their testimony to the same effect. Master's hunter-man, a negro, they say, has gone over to Pinckney's Island, for his family, but he'll be back soon, they reckon. They tell us when the deer resort on the ridge, and assure us that if we have a fancy that way, the hunter-man will be glad to accompany us with his hounds. Neither Seabrook senior nor Seabrook junior have ever taken up arms against the Government, the slaves assert, and they hint broadly that master has no taste for fighting.

Plenty of corn is still left in the barns, notwithstanding fifteen cartloads have been taken to camp to-day. Bucephalus gives some signs of acquaintance with the place, and curiosity is excited when the young negroes open a discussion among themselves which results in the expression of their unanimous opinion that the horse belongs to the Seabrook estate—is old master's "Americus," once a turf horse, and latterly used for deer hunting. To verify the fact, an old fellow is called, but he settles the question at once. That aint "Americus" at all; don't know the horse. Americus isn't so old. After making a contract with the old servant for pup hounds—one for doctor and one for self, to be delivered hereafter—we bid good bye to Seabrookdom and turn towards home. Only one adventure on the road. The rising of a flock of buzzards from the wood at our approach, and other unmistakable indications, show us where some wounded soldier of the rebel army was abandoned, to die alone, as his panic stricken companions fled from the field of battle.

The Wisdom of Solomon—A Pencil Sketch.

[From the Kankakee (Ill.) Gazette.]

Solomon Sturges, the man who thinks the Chicago TRIBUNE lacks "humility," was in the city last week. Solomon, like his illustrious predecessor, is possessed of much worldly goods. While at the depot, he exhibited a fine looking gold pencil and pen, which he had obtained from a polite stranger whom he met at a hotel not a thousand miles from Urbana. He saw it in the polite stranger's hands, and immediately commenced to preach the polite stranger a sermon upon obtaining wealth; told him there was too much capital laying idle, not remunerative; that he used a pencil that cost two cents, that was just as good as that one which cost twenty dollars. Stranger then told Solomon he was aware of his remarks, and that the pencil was pawned to him on the cars for three dollars, about six months ago, and had not been redeemed, and would not be. Solomon told polite stranger, that, as it cost him three dollars, he would give him four for it, and would make it a present to Col. Mulligan. Stranger took four dollars, and Sol. pocketed the prize. It was such a good trade, he told of it at the depot. The gold in it was worth fifteen dollars. Net profits, eleven dollars. Solomon put his spectacles on to examine it, and found that the polite stranger had undoubtedly been imposed upon when the pencil was pawned to him for three dollars, as it was plated, and never cost over seven shillings. Solomon should not trade with polite strangers not a thousand miles from Urbana.

Cochineal in India.

An Indian correspondent of the London *Globe* has recently pointed out that the cochineal insect—the dye of which is at present, with the exception of a small quantity imported from Madeira, entirely derived from South America—is found over a vast tract of country in British India. It was introduced in 1801, when the lac insect was unknown, and cochineal was worth $7 a pound, by a gentleman by the name of Dawson, tempted by a prize offered by the East India Company. The cactus, on which alone the insect flourishes, grows profusely throughout the southwestern provinces of the Indian peninsula. Within a very short time, the cochineal extended over eight hundred miles of country; but, as no persons who understood how to prepare the article for market had been introduced with the cochineal insect, the commercial speculation completely failed. In the course of time, the cochineal insect extended from Fort St. George, where it was landed, 4,000 miles inland. Here it is now found in a wild state, but the natives have not yet learned how to use it for coloring silk and wool.

The Montreal *Advertiser* states that on Wednesday last the police of that city detected two carts passing through the city, each containing half a ton of gunpowder. The drivers were brought before the Recorder; they pleaded ignorance of the nature of their loads, (which they said they were conveying to the Grand Trunk station), although they owned to having received them at a powder magazine outside the city. The police official proposed opening one of the packages, but the Recorder did not consent to this, and ordered the officer to proceed with the carts to the Grand Trunk, and to notify the receiving clerk that he was not to dispossess himself of the packages.

The good people of Montreal, having just got in operation their first street railroad, have fallen straightway at loggerheads, and broken out into columns of communications in the daily papers, because the cars will run on Sunday. If the experience of Chicago is worth anything to our Canadian neighbors, they may as well learn from us that they are suffering under one of the diseases of infancy, incident to all street railroads. It will soon pass off with mild treatment. One thing is settled here, as in other cities, that a population who must and will get about on Sundays, are not to be made better by cutting off their means of communication. Our church-goers have come to reckon horse-cars among their Sabbath blessings.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, who is in Washington, will endeavor to offset the claim of the State against the Government for the State's portion of the National tax, thus saving the 16 per cent., which amounts to $135,000, and the extra burden of tax upon the people. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which is a quasi peace paper, is indignant at this. It wants the people to be taxed at once, that it may have a text for its anti-war articles.

Immense claims for damages, resulting from the occupation of the soil of Virginia, by the Federal troops, will soon be forthcoming, and to be a claim agent hereafter will be profitable business. A law will be passed discriminating against all who do not earnestly assist the Government in putting down the rebellion.

It is stated that, in anticipation of the confiscation bill that will pass Congress in a few days, clandestine efforts are making by the rebel owners of property, real and personal estate, in Washington, so to dispose of this property as to rescue it from the clutches of the Federal troops.

At their camp, just north of Washington, on Thursday, the personal friends of Major C. W. Barker, of the McClellan Dragoons, of Chicago, presented a beautiful flag to the squadron under his command.

The name of Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge is favorably mentioned in Frankfort for the United States Senatorship to succeed his nephew, John C., expelled for treason.

—The Nebraska Legislature was to meet at Omaha, Monday, December 2d.

To Contractors.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster at St. Louis, proposals will be received by the subscriber at Cairo, Ill., until the 15th day of the present month, for furnishing the following quantities of Forage, to be delivered at this post:

1,200 tons of Timothy Hay.
50,000 bushels of Oats, in new Gunny Bags.
10,000 " " Corn, "

To be inspected by a United States Officer designated by the Commanding Officer of this Post, and to be delivered within thirty days after the contract is signed.

Bids must be made separately for each of the items, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Hay, or Corn, or Oats."

Bids will be opened in the Quartermaster's Office, at Cairo, on MONDAY, Dec. 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. B. HATCH, Captain and A. Q. M.

Cairo, Dec. 5th, 1861. de7-h886-td

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. 1, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 20, 1861, for the delivery on the docks of this Company in Chicago, or on any of the stations on the line of its R. R., of the following materials, to wit: 75,000 first-class Railroad Ties, which must fill the following specifications: They must be hewed from good quality of white or burr oak; eight feet long; six inches thick between two opposite parallel faces; each tie to average eight inches in width of flattened surface, and to be at no point less than six inches in width. No sawed or split ties will be received.

Also 15,000 Second-Class Railroad Ties, to be good quality of hemlock or tamarack, of the same dimensions as above.

Ties to be delivered during the spring and summer of 1862, at the rate of 15,000 per month, reckoning from the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan.

Proposals may be for all or for any number more than one thousand. They must state the price per tie, and if for less than the whole number, the time of delivery.

Also for the following Bill of Timber:

40	Pieces White Oak,	14x16,	20 feet long.
50	"	14x16,	18 "
50	"	14x16,	18 "
50	"	12x14,	12 "
100	"	8x14,	18 "
100	"	8x14,	16 "
50	"	6x10,	14 "
200	"	6x9,	18 "
400	"	6x9,	16 "
400	"	6x9,	14 "
400	"	6x9,	12 "
400	"	6x9,	10 "

In all about 180 m feet B. M. Oak Timber.

Also for 50,000 feet B. M. 3-inch Oak Plank; 50,000 do. do. 2-inch Oak Plank; 100,000 ft. B. M. Pine Fencing, 14 feet long; 100,000 do do Pine Fencing 16 ft. long.

All the above to be of good quality of material free from shakes, large knots and rot.

The Timber and lumber to be delivered on the Company's Depot grounds in Chicago during the months of April, May, June and July next.

The whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Company's Engineer.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery, less ten per cent., which will be retained as security for fulfillment of contract.

Proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory surety that the Contractor will faithfully perform the contract awarded.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion. Address proposals to

de2h868-td WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

Educational.

PROF. GIRAC, Professor at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced day and evening lessons and classes in the French and Italian Languages, and in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Lessons are also given either at the College or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate. Applications at St. Mary's University, corner of Wolcott and Superior streets, North Side.

no4-h80-1mstew-K,TT

A LIBERAL EDUCATION, with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Departments on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced Teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West (cost $100,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German, free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS; SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES; ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of the United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$120 per school year, for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing, and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 330 boarders under the same roof, with the constant care of the teachers. Address, for Circulars, D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton Ill. se4-g367-3m

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) to such as are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond,	Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
Hon. W. S. Gurnee,	Stephen Clary, Esq.,
Prof. S. C. Bartlett,	A. G. Burley, Esq.,
	L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Berteau m'a donne aussi la permission de me referer a lui. no11-h228-3m

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		$60 to $80
Upper " " "		25 to 45
Entire " "	Vul. Rubber	25 to 50
Upper " "	"	15 to 25
Entire " "	Silver	20 to 40
Upper " "	"	7 to 20
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates		1 to 10
Best Quality Gold Fillings		1 to 10

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS CASH.

Office, No. 88 Clark street, opposite the Court House. no6-h92-3m

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

my18'61-1y

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, default has been made by John Miller, in the payment of his promissory note, dated July 10th, 1858, for the sum of seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars ($7,680), payable to L. C. Paine Freer or order, and due one year from date, there being now due thereon about forty-seven hundred dollars. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers in a Deed of Trust, executed by said Miller, of date with said note, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 156 (156) of Deeds, page 447, and in pursuance with the power of substitution thereto, dated March 30th, A. D. 1861, executed by Ira Scott, Special Commissioner, and recorded in the office of said Recorder on the 30th day of November, 1861, and marked by said Recorder, Document No. 54,006, we, the undersigned, Trustees named in said Deeds, respectively, will on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, on the application of said Freer, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, lots fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block ninety seven (97), in the School Section Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, or so much and such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the money due on said note, with interest and costs of sale.

Chicago, Nov. 30th, 1861.

EPHRAIM INGALLS,
JAMES M. ADSIT.

de2h577-td

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke and Alexander Siller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 26th of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, on the 18th day of December 1861, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the north door of said Cook county court house, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment, in and to the east twenty feet of the north 100 feet of lot one, block 35, original town of Chicago. It being one of the conditions of sale, that the purchaser is to assume payment of all incumbrances on said premises.

no30h544-3w CHRS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood, and Ralph W. Hill.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County: Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, that said complainant has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

T. H. MAYBORNE, Compl't's Sol'r.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. TERRY, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3693. fe1'61-1y

Wholesale Houses.

500 CHOICE STYLES

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

From Low Priced to the Best Made,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 and 169 Lake street.

BALMORAL HOSE, choice color,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

Just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

CLOAKS,

FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY TRADE,

Just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

BLACK AND WHITE

PLAID SHAWLS,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF CHECK AND QUALITY,

Just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION—A large lot of

Black Figured Silks,

FOR SIX SHILLINGS PER YARD.

100 Pieces

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,

From Two to Four Shillings per Yard.

BELOW THEIR VALUE.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

MAZARINE BLUE AND CRIMSONS,

Choice Shades,

IN PLAIN MERINOS,

PLAIN DE LAINES,

REPT VALOURS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

And all the New Fabrics.

These colors are very scarce, and probably cannot be had at any price a month hence.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

se9-g322-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 LAKE STREET,

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc15'61-1y

SATTERLEE, WELLS & FAULKNER,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64 LAKE STREET,

CORNER OF STATE,

Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

[se10-g380-3m]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no27'61-h30-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

se6'61

FALL TRADE.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

42 & 44 LAKE STREET,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

Are now receiving a large stock, comprising all that is New and Desirable in each of the above lines, which will be sold at

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

[se10-g376-3m]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe14-1y

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
550	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
28,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
335	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
16,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,200	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc19-g912-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash; and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

We WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK, and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [no25-h401-topt'62] B. BROS.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

61 & 63 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 61 & 63

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

no18-h325-1m

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE

AND

METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTERENS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,
	"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

[ap13'61-1y]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,

jy18'61-1y Agents for Manufacturers.

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS.—

COBURN & MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 99 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.

All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4443. no2-h72-2m

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

no23-h270-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

au7-g314-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x47	18x23	20x44	36x40	26x42	22x25
22x46	24x31	24x38	25x37	31x41	23x35
26x42	24x34	24x35	28x36	30x40	20x27

Are are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.

3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.

1,000 reams Manilla do.

200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery.

1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.

All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

Carpets.

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 and 137 Lake Street.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings and Rugs,

CURTAIN,

FURNISHING, AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

We sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137 Lake Street, Up-Stairs.

se11-g383-3m

Express Lines.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE,

Please Notice.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON

EXPRESS LINE,

Under the management and control of the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an

Express Freight Train

Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is such as to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight.

Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to

A. WALLINGFORD,

Agent Great Western Railway Company

no7-h33-1m. Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 131 and 133 East Washington street. my26-1y

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Commonwealth Fire Ins. Company,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New York.	
2d—The amount of capital stock is	$250,000 00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is	250,000 00
ASSETS.	
1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in hands of Agents	$15,489 [illegible]
2d—Real Estate unincumbered	5,000 00
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company secured by first Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount	255,739 00
5th—Loans secured by Bank and other stocks	35,150 00
6th—Debts due for premiums	2,856 [illegible]
7th—All other assets belonging to the Company	23,350 [illegible]
Total	$338,046 [illegible]
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and not due	$8,000 00
Losses in suspense, waiting proof	15,000 00
Total liabilities	$23,000 00

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.

GEO. F. HAWS, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 18th, 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York	$200,000
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York	150,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.	250,000
Northern Assurance Company, of London	6,250,000
International Life Ins. Society, of London	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,

No. 160 South Water street,

no13-h276-1m Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.	
2d—The amount of capital stock is	$150,000 00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is	150,000 00
ASSETS.	
1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in the hands of Agents	$5,770 16
2d—Real Estate unincumbered	none.
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by bonds and mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage	128,887 48
5th—Bank and other stocks	35,225 00
6th—Debts due for premiums	3,908 71
7th—All other securities	1,008 73
Total Assets	$173,802 09
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and not due	$1,900 00
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof	3,500 00
All other claims against the Company	none.
Total Liabilities	$5,400 00

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.

TEUNIS J. BERGEN, President.

JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Ill., its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York	$200,000
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York	150,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.	250,000
Northern Assurance Company, of London	6,250,000
International Life Ins. Society, of London	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,

No. 160 South Water street,

no13-h280-1m Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Corn Exchange Insurance Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, of New York City.	
2d—The amount of the capital stock is	$200,000 00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is	200,000 00
ASSETS.	
1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in the hands of Agents	$28,280 13
2d—Real Estate	none
3d—Bonds owned by the Company	11,210 00
4th—Debts due the Company, secured by first liens on real estate	18,200 00
5th—Loans secured by pledges of stocks, bonds and securities, other than real estate	21,641 17
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums	5,108 50
7th—Accrued interest not due	3,728 00
All other assets belonging to the Co.	20,388 25
Total Assets	$298,908 [illegible]
LIABILITIES.	
Amount of losses unadjusted	$15,325 00
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company	2,500 00
All other claims against the Company	21,338 00
Total Liabilities	$39,163 00

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 26th, 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located in New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in bonds and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Ill., its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York	$200,000
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York	150,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.	250,000
Northern Assurance Company, of London	6,250,000
International Life Ins. Society, of London	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,

No. 160 South Water street,

no13-h271-1m Chicago, Illinois.

Machinery.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE

AGENCY FOR

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES.

Prices, $40, $65 and $200.

ALSO,

PARR'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,

Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons.

PRICE, $21.00

Orders by Mail or Express will receive prompt attention.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 and 76 Lake Street.

HORSE POWERS—CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power, for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles—the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers of best pattern. Made and sold by KLINE, GREELEY & CO., (late Kline & Humphrey,) 43 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago. se7-g341-3m

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,

(Successor to Wahl Bros.,)

oc24-g869-3m No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR WORSTED,

BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,

HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,

SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS,

Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions,

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.

We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 .... Lasalle Street .... 41.

de3h309-1m

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:45 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 3:50 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M.

my18 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 12:30 P. M.; through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Steamers for St. Paul, &c.

4:00 P. M., for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford.

Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc15-ly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:15 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 5:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:30 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

6:10 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

3:40 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:10 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at White Pigeon with trains for Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:05 A. M., Albany 4:15 A. M., New York 9:30 A. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:25, Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train; 6:30 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Fast Express; and 11:00 P. M., Night Mail Train.

The 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

8:10 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M., and 4:15 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:55 A. M.

no3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 72 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Liberty-st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North-st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia. no26-h513-3m

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:45 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points; 5:30 P. M. for Beloit and Janesville with trains at Belvidere for Beloit and Janesville. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

GEO. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express leaves at 11:30 A. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 6:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11:30 P. M., (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at 5:30 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation leaves at 6:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 10:20 A. M., (Saturdays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M., Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7:00 P. M., Logansport 8:00 P. M., Alton 11:15 P. M., St. Louis 11:30 P. M., Terre Haute 1:25 A. M., Cairo 6:50 A. M.

4:00 P. M., every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A. M., Springfield 1:15 P. M., Alton 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 10:45 A. M., Terre Haute 8:25 P. M., Vincennes 1:10 P. M., Evansville 8:25 P. M., Cairo 3:55 P. M.

On Saturdays the 4:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:15 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 4:00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn:
6:15 A. M.,	7:25 A. M.,
12:00 M.,	12:55 P. M.,
5:30 P. M.,	6:25 P. M.,

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York,

(430 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS:

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The Rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A. RAILROAD."

J. J. SHEDDEN, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt. Altoona, Pa. ja1'61-ly

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

6:45 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

6:35 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburgh, Jeffersonville, and all points in South Eastern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

Connections at Cincinnati for the Ohio River, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Trains arrive at Cincinnati at 7:00 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 155 Randolph street, Chicago, under the Sherman House.

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent. my18

Commission Merchants.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 139 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de9'61-1y] E. G. WOLCOTT.

PETER MACQUEEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner of South Water and Wells streets, Chicago.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Flour, Grain, Produce, &c. de9-h851-3w

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c. 67 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment East.

E. G. SHERMAN, J. S. HALL, T. C. M'LAURY.

no24-h538-1m

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

182 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

no14-h328-1m

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

181½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. [oc29-g990-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; R. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. [oc1-g797-6m] J. W. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1316.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. [se27'61-1y] JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ja28'61-1y

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. No. 1 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au15-a126-1y] E. STONE.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [ja14-1914] C. B. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh23'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

mh3'28

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no23-h368

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. CORNER SOUTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS. Post Office Box 687.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; F. Harmony's Nephew & Co., Chouteau, Valle & Co., Robert Dunn & Co., New York; Felix Cliquart, New Orleans; Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. [de7'61-1y

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. [au15'60-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. [fe1'60-1y

MUDD & UPDIKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN J. MUDD. [my17'61-1y] G. W. UPDIKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Grass Seeds, &c., on commission. mh21-g87-1y

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

SAM'L A. FORD, [au27'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE, [f28-1y] M. S. YARWOOD.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. [fe28'61-1y] R. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 235 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Paxton Mills. [jy28'61-1y

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Produce and Provisions generally. No. 226 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. [au17-1y

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Produce generally. They have also a house in Milwaukee, and their connection with Milwaukee and all points accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS, [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap3'61-1y

M. S. NICHOLS, O. P. BRITT, H. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6267, Chicago. Refer to Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Geo. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au16-a88-1y

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 248 and 250 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, W. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.

mh1'61-1y

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 224 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON, [ap18] E. L. STEVENS.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—161 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at the above office. Remember that at THIS office every effort is made to supply patrons with superior and reliable help. de3h367-2w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help of every description. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3821. [jal'61-1y

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Nov. 28th, 1861.

Notice to Stockholders.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby, declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the first day of December next, in cash or currency."

W. M. LARRABEE, Secy.

no30-h529-1m

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, [illegible] Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and are put up [illegible] to the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3698. de6-h3[illegible]

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We are receiving [illegible] those who have bought of us the two former seasons [illegible] Country orders promptly attended to. H. SANBORN, 115 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 2843.

Stoves and Furnaces.

LESTER & CO.'S PATENT

Heating and Ventilating Furnace,

For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.

This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in the history that a particular mention is [illegible] In point of economy in fuel [illegible] [illegible] of Rockford. Address W. W. LAWTON, Rockford, Ill.

oc19-g[illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1861.

THE CITY.

PHILHARMONIC.—The next Philharmonic concert takes place at Bryan Hall on the 23d inst. The management of the Society are preparing a most excellent programme for this occasion.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—J. W. Norris, No. 103 Madison street, has received a Thanksgiving Sermon, preached in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Chas. Wadsworth, and published by T. B. Peterson & Bros.

STEALING BLANKETS.—One R. G. Reynolds was examined on Saturday, before the police magistrates, upon the charge of stealing two horse blankets from John Bingham, No. 93 Illinois street. The accused was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

SLOPED.—The Rock Island papers announce that Wm. F. Chadwick, the attorney who was indicted with J. W. Bissell for conspiracy to burn the Rock Island bridge, has left for parts unknown, probably California. He leaves his bail in the lurch for $2,000, besides victimizing many others who had put their confidence in him.

TRANSFERRED.—We stated the other day, that Joseph H. Knox had been "transferred" from the office of Adjutant to that of First Lieutenant of Co. K, in Col. Brackett's Cavalry regiment. We now learn that it was by the urgent invitation of the Captain and the unanimous vote of Company K, that he was induced to accept the position.

ATTENTION.—In another column will be found the card of Adams & Davis, attorneys at law. Both these gentlemen are able and experienced lawyers, and well known in this community, the latter especially, in his capacity of Police Magistrate. They are receiving, and eminently deserve it, a large share of the legal patronage.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Range of Thermometer for last week, noted by E. L. O'Hara, Druggist, No. 30 West Randolph street:

1861.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Dec. 1	18	16	9
Monday,	" 2	1	14	12
Tuesday,	" 3	7	25	23
Wednesday,	" 4	23	37	37
Thursday,	" 5	34	40	46
Friday,	" 6	47	57	59
Saturday,	" 7	55	58	60

We would call the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Stryker & Co., No. 141 Lake street. From the loads of cases and bales they have been receiving during the past week, we should judge they had been laying in an immense stock of goods for the holidays. Their stock is very complete, and they are holding out great inducements to purchasers. Read what they have to say.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The train upon the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad, due in Chicago at 9:40 p. m., ran off the track Saturday evening, delaying the train somewhat, but fortunately causing little damage. E. Thomas, messenger of the American Express Company, had his shoulder badly hurt, and received a severe cut upon the head. He was brought to this city and taken to the Briggs House. No other persons were injured, as we learn.

WORTHILY BESTOWED.—An elegant sword was forwarded a few days since to Lieutenant Nelson Thomasson, of the 5th United States Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, by several of his friends, members of the bar of this city, as a token of their respect and good wishes. Lieutenant Thomasson was formerly a member of the bar. Both father and son are in the army. The gallant conduct of the father at Bull Run will be readily remembered. It is sufficient to say the son is "a chip of the old block."

DR. HUNTER AND INHALATION.—To-day, we publish another letter from this well known physician. The great revolution which has taken place in the treatment of affections of the throat and lungs is mainly attributable to the free discussion of the subject by the distinguished brothers, Drs. R. & J. Hunter, of New York. The great diminution in the official mortality bills of that city, following their extensive practice, is in itself an incontrovertible argument. Dr. James Hunter is now on a visit to our city, and may be consulted at No. 11 Adams street.

WINCHELL'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Winchell, the inimitable, gives an entertainment at Bryan Hall on Monday evening. Winchell's reputation as a mimic and delineator of droll characters is well established. There is nothing of the low or vulgar in the entertainments, and his every word, action and look, bears the impress of gentility and good breeding, hence he always succeeds in drawing around him the best classes of society; although his entertainments are of a comic or laughable character, his audience can scarcely fail to learn many lessons of a practical and useful character from his humorous descriptions of real life.

WAR EFFECTS.—The rebels are reaping the fruits of their wickedness in more ways than one. Before the war the New York Life Insurance Company had about six millions dollars at risk upon citizens of the South. The greater part of these liabilities are now to the credit of Northern policy holders in this Company. The citizens of this city seem to appreciate the advantages of insuring their lives, the agents of the New York Life Insurance Company having written over one hundred policies in October and November alone. This institution presents many claims upon the attention of the community. It stands third as being the oldest company in America, and offers a "ten year plan," by which an individual can secure a policy which in ten years will be *paid up in full*, and dividends declared thereon during the life of the assured. Premiums paid on policies of this class are not forfeited. For instance, after two years' payments on $1,000 the Company will issue to the assured a paid-up policy of $200, after three years, $300, and so on.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Olcott & Boyd, in another column of this paper.

THE CHRIST CHURCH FAIR.—The ladies connected with Christ Church are industriously engaged in perfecting their arrangements for the forthcoming "Character Fair" at Bryan Hall, on Thursday and Friday of the present week. All the nations of the earth, as we have before stated, with the exception of Rebeldom, will be represented in their peculiar costumes.

Bohemia comes in for its representation in the shape of a Gipsey encampment, over which will preside a Sybil, skilled in divining the futures of anxious young men—not one of the dark-skinned old hags who traces palms for a sixpence, but a youthful and blooming specimen of the race, who will trace palms for a shilling—money returned if satisfaction is not given. Besides Gipseys, there will be Milesians, Teutons, Italians, Yankees, Hollanders, Hottentots and Esquimaux; the beautiful and ugly, funny and solemn, sedate and ludicrous, picturesquely grouped about and forming a cosmopolitan kaleidoscope fully worth the mere pittance required for admission.

Dinner and tea will be served up by the ladies *in propria persona*, the former from twelve until three, and the latter from half past five until seven, each day. Those desiring to contribute eatables, are requested to send them to the Hall during the days of the Fair.

ALLEGED LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Colonel Charles Northrup, a well known citizen of St. Louis, was arrested in this city, Saturday, upon the charge of larceny as bailee. The complainant in the case is Major Platt, a United States Paymaster at St. Louis, who in his application for the warrant, made a complaint substantially as follows: A dry goods dealer in St. Louis, named Ellis, was indebted to the firms of Middleton & Co., and Claflin, Mellen & Co., of New York, for a joint account of $2,000. They sent their claims for collection, the former to Col. Northrup, and the latter to Major Platt, as their agents. The agents placed their claims in the hands of an attorney named Hale. Ellis, in the meantime, had shipped his stock from St. Louis to some point in the southern part of this State. Its whereabouts having been discovered, Hale commenced an attachment suit against Ellis, recovered judgment, and having bid in the property, left it in possession of Col. Northrup, until it should be disposed of pro rata to the proper parties. The charge made by Major Platt is that Northrup has brought the property, valued at some $500, to this city, with the [illegible] of selling it. The case is a very intricate [illegible] out, and involves some nice [illegible]. The defence deny the charge [illegible] and are confident of developing testimony which will acquit the accused. The defendant had a partial hearing before the police magistrate on Saturday, which will be further continued on Tuesday.

The Second Regiment, Douglas Brigade.

The Second Regiment, Douglas Brigade, 55th Illinois Volunteers, Col. Stuart commanding, will leave Camp Douglas this afternoon, *en route* for St. Louis, in pursuance of orders received last week. The general marching order was issued by Col. Stuart on Friday, as it was expected the Regiment would leave on Saturday afternoon. Unavoidable delays occurred, however, which rendered the execution of the order impossible, and the departure was deferred until to-day.

The Second Regiment of the Brigade was organized on the 21st of August, and numbers nine hundred and sixty-one men. The men are mainly from the rural portions of the State, and splendid samples of the soldier, mentally and physically. They are thoroughly drilled except in the manual of arms. Short time, however, will elapse, once having obtained arms, before they will prove proficient. The regiment is thoroughly equipped, handsomely and durably uniformed, and takes with it a full and excellent regimental band. In all the elements which make up a perfect regiment, both physically, intellectually, and morally, they are excelled by no regiment in the service, and will prove an honor to the State.

The following is the complete roster of the regiment:

Colonel—David Stuart.
Lieut. Colonel—Oscar Malmborg.
Major—W. Denniston Sanger.
Adjutant—Geo. L. Thurston.
Quartermaster—Henry W. Janes.
Surgeon—E. O. F. Roler.
Chaplain—L. P. Crouch.

COMPANY A.—Captain, Wm. A. Presson; 1st Lieutenant, Jacob Augustine; 2d do, Casper Schlieck—100 men.
COMPANY B.—Captain, Thos. B. Mackey; 1st Lieutenant, Albert F. Merrill; 2d do, Ashael C. Smith—95 men.
COMPANY C.—Captain, R. A. Bird; 1st Lieut. D. McIntosh; 2d do, S. A. Wright—95 men.
COMPANY D.—Captain, T. C. Chandler; 1st Lieutenant, F. H. Shaw; 2d do, W. S. Johnson; 90 men.
COMPANY E.—Captain, Charles E. Tasewell; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. H. Dixon; 2d do, Wm. B. Halligan—87 men.
COMPANY F.—Captain, Milton L. Haney; 1st Lieutenant, Harrison Presson; 2d do, Joseph W. Parks—105 men.
COMPANY G.—Captain, Joseph Clay; 1st Lieut. C. M. Brown; 2d do, A. A. Whipple—89 men.
COMPANY H.—Captain, James J. Heffernan; 1st Lieutenant, James Weldon; 2d do, T. B. Burrows—86 men.
COMPANY I.—Captain, Jabez C. Crocker; 1st Lieutenant, Philip Sulback; 2d do, Timothy Slattery—103 men.
COMPANY K.—Captain, Joseph Black; 1st Lieut. Benj. C. Swartz; 2d do, Andrew J. Gillett.

The receipt of the order to move caused great rejoicing among the "boys," who have long been in readiness and anxious to leave the tedious routine of camp life for the more active duties of the field. Uniforms were cleaned, belts pipe-clayed, and knapsacks were filled. Every man was on the *qui vive* to say good bye to Camp Douglas and start for the wars.

The Regiment will leave the camp this afternoon and this evening for St. Louis. The vacuum created in camp by its departure will be quickly filled, as portions of the Irish Brigade and the Cavalry regiments of Colonels Bell and Voss are waiting an opportunity to secure temporary room in the camp.

Appointment of Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas.

In the absence of any Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas since its organization, Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, of this city, has filled the situation temporarily, and filled it with great credit. Doctor B. tendered his services to the Colonel of the post gratuitously, and since his acceptance, has labored assiduously and skillfully in the Sanitary Department of the camp, rendering most efficient aid in the erection of the Hospital and in its subsequent administration. The rapid accumulation of duties incumbent upon him, however, rendered it impossible for him longer to fulfil the duties of the situation he had occupied so creditably and usefully. Col. Tucker was notified to this effect on Saturday, immediately telegraphed to Springfield, and received an answer the same day, appointing Dr. Edmund Andrews, of this city, Post Surgeon. The appointment in every particular, is most fortunate. Dr. Andrews brings to his new position, unusual medical information and surgical skill, the results of long practice and experience and will prove invaluable in the management of the Sanitary Department of Camp Douglas.

Report of the Minister at Large for the Year Ending Nov. 1st, 1861.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY AT LARGE:

Gentlemen:—The report of my labors for this year embraces—first, the care of destitute and neglected children; second, the oversight and management of our different schools; third, the regular and systematic assistance of the poor.

First, I have directed my time and care to destitute and neglected children, providing them, as they most need, with homes, places, schooling and clothes.

The Orphan Asylum, the Half-Orphan Asylum, the Home of the Friendless, and the different Catholic institutions, are all at work in this field, and have mainly cared for the smaller children who need homes. Our attention has therefore been directed chiefly to children from six to fifteen years of age, who needed assistance of this kind. I find on our books one hundred and forty-nine who have been sent to places or homes in the city and country during the year, of whom seventy-nine were boys, and seventy were girls; besides these, there were a number whom it was not needful to register.

These children were partly clothed, as they needed it or as we had the clothing; they are the children of poor parents, or half orphans, or entire orphans, or children of unfortunate women.

We have kept open our Sunday School with an attendance of from eighty in summer to one hundred and fifty in winter. The school is now flourishing under the very admirable superintendence of Mr. Rice, and the children are of the class most desirable for a Sunday school—those who need most to learn the simple conditions of a good beginning in this life; that is what we try to teach them. We reward them with shoes and garments in preference to books, and so far as we are able, we try to follow their fortunes, and lighten the burdens of their parents, where there is a small income and a large family, or sickness or misfortune or sin.

We have kept a free night school during the last winter, from November 19th to March 2d, for all children who are employed during the day, and for adults of all ages. In this school we have five paid teachers, and the number of pupils ranged from eighty to one hundred and twenty, their ages ranging from ten years to fifty-five or sixty, the proportion of males to females being as three to two. These pupils were of all the more common nationalities, including some black men and boys, who were excellent scholars and made fair progress. The school was very successful. We had also an afternoon school under one teacher, for women and girls, who were prevented by their occupations from going to the public schools. In this school, the common branches and sewing were taught by an excellent lady teacher, and the pupils made good progress.

During all the year an office has been kept open from one till four o'clock, where we have met the poor, who have come to us for every possible purpose. I find on the books over eight hundred notes of applications from men, women and children, seeking assistance or employment.

The wants are diversified beyond all conception—wood, clothing, shoes, food, rent, counsel, comfort, directions, railroad passes—every possible form of poverty gets to our door. Some we can and do relieve; some we cannot. In the year we have given about three hundred garments, new and old, a hundred pairs of shoes, and rubbers, besides some worn ones, nearly fifty dollars in money that was sent to me for various cases of extreme suffering; bed clothing and a number of other articles.

The Minister has still tried to befriend unfortunate women, and believes he has not failed to do some good, but it is the hardest of all his tasks to make sure of.

In the last winter we took up the Kansas relief work, and collected a large sum of money which was paid to the Treasurer. We collected also, a very large case of clothing and other articles, which were duly forwarded.

In the spring the Minister, together with two other city missionaries, visited the families of soldiers who had gone to the war. Your minister took the West Division, and kept on as long as he was needed. Besides this, he has made visits, as he has found time, to the homes of the poor, and tried everywhere to carry out the idea embodied in his mission, to be "a present help in the time of trouble." How far he has succeeded, it is not for him to say.

It should be recorded among the labors of the year, that your Minister spent ten weeks in visiting the military camps along the Potomac and in Missouri, in the service of the Sanitary Commission; the details of his labors in that department, need not be given in this report, as he was not under the pay of this ministry, nor strictly in its service, though in a more general sense, he was still laboring as a minister at large. During his absence, the duties of the ministry were ably and faithfully performed by Miss E. P. Newcome, so far as was practicable.

With respect, ROBERT COLLYER,
Minister at Large.

Chicago, Nov. 27, 1861.

NOTE.

The work of a day, a winter's day, in the Ministry at Large, is so varied, and apparently so aimless that I determined to note for one day in the middle of last January, each thing done, just as I did it. The following is the record:

1st. Gave Mrs. P. a dress-jacket.
2d. Gave Mrs. R. a dress.
3d. Gave Mr. J. a dollar.
4th. Got Catharine O. H. a place.
5th. Gave Mrs. S.'s boy a [illegible].
6th. Gave Mrs. S.'s girl, a cripple, a new dress.
7th. Gave dress to a woman sent by Mr. J. H. R.
8th. Gave dress to the daughter of the last named woman.
9th. Sent a boy to Mr. A. of Ill. Cent. R. R.
10th. Sent a boy to Mr. S. on State st.
11th. Set the police after an impostor.
12th. Advised with a man who had married a bad wife.
13th. Clothed a cripple.
14th. Sent materials to the North side Sewing Society. R. C.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors held their fifth session of the present term on Saturday, and the following business of importance was transacted. In the morning, the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the adoption of a resolution requiring assessors to levy a tax upon dogs. The report was accepted.

An animated discussion followed upon the subject of bailiffs' fees, called out by the report of the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, who recommended the allowance of bills and claims to the amount of $1,224.65. During the discussion it was stated that the county had paid $22,000 during the last year for jury fees.

The Board then proceeded to draw a list of jurors for the Circuit and Superior Courts, which occupied the larger part of the day.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Dunlap, of Leyden, but no action was taken thereon:

Resolved, That whereas, an article appeared in a morning paper, charging the Coroner with bringing suit against the propeller which was blown up at or near Clark street bridge, for the expenses of inquest, &c., and that an attachment was levied upon a quantity of old iron in the hands of the Custodian, who has, we are informed, a bill of $2,000 against Cook County,

Resolved, That the Coroner be requested to come forward and make a statement of the whole matter.

The resolution caused considerable sensation in the Board, which was doubly increased by a motion to adjourn until Tuesday at ten o'clock, evidently for the design of investigating the bill of the Custodian, an object hardly necessary, as will be perceived from the following letter, which, though not read before the Board, we print in this connection:

CHICAGO, Dec. 7, 1861.

Wm. James, Esq., Coroner:

DEAR SIR:—My charges as Custodian for the City of Chicago, for service and custody of the property put into my hands by the Sheriff, in the case of James vs. Helmer, being an attachment on a lot of machinery belonging to the propeller Globe, and now lying on Hale's Dock, are $3 to the present time.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES LONG, Custodian.

After several remonstrances upon the part of the members, who insisted that the legitimate business of the term was finished, Dr. Gibbs called for the ayes and nays with the following result: Ayes 23, nays 16; and the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday at two o'clock.

Dr. Hunter, of New York, on Diptheria and Bronchitis.

LETTER NO. THREE.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN—In my last letter I gave a brief description of the organs of respiration, and explained the nature and treatment of sore throat. It may be well to add, for the guidance of those who suffer from sore throat, that they are liable not only to the extension of their disease to the lungs, but also to that dreaded modern scourge *diptheria*, which is now prevailing to an alarming extent over the whole of Europe and America. It is from cases of simple sore throat that this malady recruits its fatal ranks. Few, who have not carefully observed the effects of disease of the throat on the general health, can have any idea of the loss of bodily vigor which a very slight disease of the fauces produces.

In diptheria the blood is impregnated with a specific poison, for which the protoxide of nitrogen is the antidote. In the treatment of this disease, therefore, the physician should direct the patient to inhale the protoxide from a suitable apparatus, until its effects are manifested in considerable exhilaration, and after an hour's intermission chlorine should be inhaled freely to check the tendency to disorganization in the mucous membrane. Under the combined action of these remedies a few hours arrest the disease and save the life of the patient. The oxygen of the protoxide purifies the blood, while the antiseptic properties of the chlorine arrest the tendency to sloughing and gangrene. Besides these means, the throat should be washed every few hours with a strong solution of chlorinated soda, applied with a pharyngeal syringe. Treated in this manner, diptheria is a simple disease and will not prove fatal in one case out of a hundred.

Let us now pass from diseases of the throat to the consideration of bronchitis.

The term bronchitis has hitherto been commonly applied to diseases of the throat, and medical writers have too often confirmed this popular error. The reader will bear in mind that the bronchial tubes are not in the throat, but in the lungs. When I speak of bronchitis, therefore, I speak of a disease of the lungs, and not of the throat. The vital importance of this distinction will be seen when we come to discuss its proper treatment.

Bronchitis, then is a disease of the lining or mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes ramifying the substance of the lungs. This lining or membrane is very sensitive to every external or foreign influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the fine particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of workshops, or float upon the wind in dusty streets, by the hundred irritating causes which meet us in almost every place. This irritation, from whatever cause, leads to inflammation of the membrane, deranges its healthy action, changes the character of its secretions, and sets up a train of symptoms to which we apply the name, bronchitis.

In chronic bronchitis there is sometimes a slight fever towards evening. The patient experiences a shortness of breath on exercising, and has a slight but continued sense of oppression in the chest. The cough or expectoration may diminish, or entirely disappear during the summer, but manifest themselves again on the return of winter, when the expectoration becomes increased and often yellow. Hectic fever may then supervene, with night sweats and rapid wasting of the flesh and strength, and the patient dies with all the symptoms of pulmonary consumption.

It is very common to meet this disease in a milder form, in persons who speak of it as a "winter cough." It comes on each winter, and as regularly subsides during the summer; but in every succeeding recurrence, it manifests itself in greater severity; and the recovery in the following summer is not so complete. This form of bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely destroy life (and, treated in the usual manner, it is incurable) as consumption itself. The mucus membrane, sooner or later becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a fatal termination.

Another form of bronchitis is peculiar to middle life and old age. It is distinguished by the quantity and character of the matter expectorated. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day—one on awakening from sleep in the morning, the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty of breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last; but it passes off as soon as the lungs are freed from the viscid secretion. The patient is feeble; he may, however, live and attend to light duties for several years. But the countenance gradually assumes a pale bluish, tint, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and death ensues, apparently from the constant drain kept up by the discharge from the lungs. Some patients die from exhaustion in five or six months; but we have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of this disease called "dry bronchitis." The essential character of dry bronchitis consists of chronic inflammation, attended by a thickening of the mucus membrane, by which the air tubes are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense, glutinous kind of matter, of a greenish or bluish-white color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size becomes sealed up by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate, that in some degree, it is probable two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favored parts of France," says Laennec, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age, will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of some portion of the mucus membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of dry bronchitis are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being short-breathed, when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals, and on very slight exertion. By some, this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even to the stomach. After a time, difficulty of breathing comes on, and continues for several days—the patient complaining of tightness in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration of a tough, jelly-like substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere rasping effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On inquiring if they have a cough, they will, almost without exception, answer "No!" Yet, during your conversation, they will, perhaps, hack, and raise a little jelly-like mucus half a dozen times. At intervals, the cough is more severe, and comes on in paroxysms, when it is too commonly regarded as simply "nervous." If the stomach be at all deranged, it is fashionable to regard it as a mere "stomach cough," or as being caused by "liver disease," while, in fact, the derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and the uterine function, which exist, are but so many consequences of this very condition of the lungs. There is something so gratifying in being assured by the family physician that there is "no danger of consumption;" that "this cough is a mere trifle, and will speedily pass away, if only left to itself," that it is not surprising the flattered patient entirely overlooks the important fact that no careful examination of the lungs has been made, to determine the health or disease of this organ; that this gratifying opinion, therefore, is founded on nothing and, reduced to its intrinsic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "coughs of long standing," unattended by free expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes, or by incipient tubercles in the lungs. The "neglected cold," which so often proves the herald of consumption, is but another variety of the disease.

The frequency of this form of bronchitis—its slow, insidious, and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads, should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing dry coughs of long standing, in the vain hope of growing out of them. However slight and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on, by sure gradations, to a premature grave.

In addition to these varieties of bronchitis—all of which, it will be well for you to remember, have their seat in the mucous membranes of the air tubes of the lungs; there are several others. Of these, we have a form of plastic inflammation, characterized by a kind of false membrane forming on the inside of the tubes. Again, we have the very opposite to this state, namely, an enlargement or dilation of the air tubes. This occurs in several forms. The bronchial tubes, in one lobe, or a whole lung, may be enlarged uniformly, or they may be merely swollen out at the extremity, in a globular form; or there may be alternate contractions and dilations along the tubes.

In addition to these, we have ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the lungs, resembling and of the same character as ulcerations in the throat.

TREATMENT.—If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of bronchitis, viz: that it is within the lungs, you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any remedy which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Applications of "nitrate of silver" to the throat are utterly useless, since they do not reach the foundation of the evil. Here you see the consequence of miscalling a disease. Your physician informs you that your affliction is bronchitis, and straightway you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day to your throat." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequence which springs from it, it would be of less importance; but the disease within your lungs is all this time gaining a firmer hold; the mucous membrane is becoming thickened, and the smaller bronchial tubes closed up. These obstructions go on increasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air tubes to produce the change in the blood from venous to arterial. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a dark to a bright red color. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and can not occur unless it is received in sufficient quantity. When considerable obstruction exists in the bronchial tube, the carbon which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system—impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and nervous system, and deranging digestion. Under this condition of the blood, tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit in the melancholy changes which mark the progress of consumption. Thus consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating bronchitis by placing reliance on applications to the throat, or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratum in the treatment of all diseases to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulmonary diseases the same rule holds good. But how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an air cavity. No; but by inhalation we can reach, thoroughly and naturally, all diseases situated within the air tubes and cells of the lungs.

What, then, is Inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring, or drawing breath. In medical parlance, it means a mode of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine"—we would say, "I take a medicine"—the difference being simply that the one is inhaled or breathed, while the other is swallowed. I am thus explicit in order to show that all medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike, any more than all medicines taken into the stomach—and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations, must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should have deemed this explanation unnecessary, but for the fact that many who write to me regarding the treatment, appear to have got the erroneous idea that "Inhalation," instead of being a mode of practice, or administration of remedies, is some specific remedy, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such, is to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs, by expectorant inhalations. Having obtained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation on which the secretion depends—to soothe and heal the inflamed membrane. The manner of administering medicines by inhalation, in bronchitis, is as follows: The inhaler, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half filled with cold, warm, or hot water, according to the nature of the case. The medicines prescribed for a dose are then added, and the patient directed to inhale gently, but deeply, into the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well, without straining or violence. The fluid being medicated thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties. Each inhalation is continued for five, ten, or fifteen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, before meals, or twice a day, on rising and retiring. In this manner every effect that can be produced by medicine is obtained in the lungs, and with a degree of certainty unequalled. By simply varying the medicines put into the fluid, the vapor is rendered soothing, expectorant or healing, at pleasure. When faithfully and properly carried out, this treatment will rarely disappoint the patient of a speedy and radical cure.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for the Throat and Lungs, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue, Chicago, December 6, 1861.
Office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, No. 57 East 12th street, New York.

THOMSON'S EATING HOUSE.—On rainy days and other occasions, when a journey home is uncomfortable or inconvenient, parties in the city wish to find a place where a good dinner may be obtained at a reasonable rate. To all such, and others who may be temporarily in the city, we would recommend the Eating House of S. H. Thomson, No. 58 Dearborn street. The inner man can there be replenished at all hours. You can procure a cup of coffee and a piece of toast—or a dinner fit for an epicure, and you need not pay for what another eats, but what yourself may choose to order.
dc9-2t

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD—ATTENTION!—You are hereby ordered to meet at your armory on Monday evening, Dec. 9th, at 7½ o'clock promptly, as business of vast importance will come before the meeting. It is requested that all officers and privates should be present. Per order
R. S. THOMAS, O. S.

Exchange on New York, Philadelphia and Europe. Gold for sale.
Deposits received and money remitted as desired. KEDZIE, ALEXANDER & Co.,
de7-12t 52 Clark street, Sherman House block.

Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city.
se25-1y

Headquarters Yates Rifle Regiment, 139 Randolph street, up stairs.
COL. J. RUTISHAUSER, Commanding.
de4-6t LIEUT. COL. JOHN H. CLYBURN.

HOW TO PREVENT FALLING ON THE ICE.—Get your boots and shoes soled with rubber soling. Send them to the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph, and you will get them neatly done. de3-6t

Those weather strips and rubber mouldings for doors and windows, can be had at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, up stairs. de7-3t

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-1y

Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec3-1yr

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov19

DIED.

At Tipton, Mo., December 4th, 1861, T. W. HITCHCOCK, Company G, 1st Regiment Douglas Brigade, aged 25 years. Killed by the accidental falling of a tree.
Gorham, New Hampshire, papers please copy.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
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Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
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The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
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10 "	725	30 "	1,675
12 "	800	35 "	2,000
15 "	1,100	40 "	2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
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JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
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MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's Day. Gentlemen who would conform to the etiquette of the day, and intend having the "O'SHANNESSY CALLING CARD," for New Year's, 1862—new shape, pretty figured, and not to be equalled in the West, nor excelled in the East—will please order early to insure execution. de5-h627-1m

THOMAS J. SPILMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 89 Dearborn street, (Room No. 5.)
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NEW GOODS,
ELEGANT GIFTS,
RICH VASES,
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Shown with pleasure and sold low by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 202 Randolph street.

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of
ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,
To which we invite your attention.
E. T. QUIMBY & CO., 126 South Water street

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1861.

The weather to-day has been abominable, and transactions have therefore been limited. The week closes on a very comfortable money market, and trade of all kinds is working smoothly. Bankers take all the first-class bills that are offered at the legal rate, viz: 10 per cent.

In exchange there is comparatively little doing, though the aggregate sales, even on a dull day, amount to a very large sum. The ruling figure is ¾; but the three Indiana branches still sell to customers at ½. The buying price is ¼; though bankers like to get round lots at 1-5 when they can. As soon as the weather becomes cold, the pork trade will materially increase the supply, when we should not be surprised to see it recede to the old rate.

Gold does not sell largely. The buying price is ½@¾; selling, ¾@1 per cent. premium on small lots.

It is understood by financial people that the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will present the banking system, the paper money system, and the Government policy in respect to them in a light that will fasten the attention of the country upon it. The claim of the Government to supply the circulating medium of all kinds will be presented, impressively, on the ground of both principle and expediency, and on constitutional right and financial necessity. No report from that or any other Department of the Government in the last half century has been more cautiously and earnestly elaborated.

MEMPHIS MONEY MARKET.—We have, from our correspondent at Cairo, a copy of the Memphis *Appeal* of Wednesday, December 4th. Everything there is quoted with Tennessee money as a standard. Gold sells at 25 per cent. premium and silver at 20. Exchange on New Orleans is 1 per cent. premium, and on Louisville 10. None sold on any other Northern city. Southern money rates at par to 10 per cent discount. Missouri banks were quoted at 2½ per cent, discount, and Kentucky at 5 per cent. premium. Considerably out of joint is the money market down in this redoubtable secesh city.

WISCONSIN BANKS.

We quote the following synopsis of the condition of the Wisconsin banks from the last monthly report of the Bank Comptroller of that State:

Banks winding up, and redeemed in gold at par at the Bank Comptroller's office:

Badger State Bank,	Kankakee Bank,
Bank of the City of La Crosse,	Kokomo Bank,
	Marathon County Bank,
Bank of the Capitol,	Marine Bank,
Bank of La Pointe,	Merchants' Bank,
Bank of Montello,	Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank,
Brown County Bank,	
City Bank of Racine,	North'n Wisconsin B'k,
Farmers' B'k of Hudson,	Oshkosh City Bank,
Fox River Bank,	People's Bank,
Germania Bank,	State Security Bank,
Janesville City Bank,	Second Ward Bank,
Union Bank.	

Banks winding up and redeemed as follows:

	Cents.
Bank of Albany	73½
Bank of Appleton	61½
Bank of Beaver Dam	57½
Bank of Eau Claire	86
Bank of Fond du Lac	68½
Beloit Savings Bank	45½
Hall & Brothers' Bank	68
Koshkonong Bank	54½
Mechanics' Bank	63½
Mercantile Bank	79½
Oconto County Bank	75
Osborn Bank	65
Portage County Bank	70½
Reedsburg Bank	75½
Southern Bank	70½
Tradesmen's Bank	69
Waushara County Bank	73½
Winnebago County Bank	57
Wisconsin Valley Bank	77

The call of Oct. 16th for 3 per cent. additional security on Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, California and Missouri bonds, has been responded to by all banks called upon but nine, the latter including the Bank of Portage, Dodge County and Waupun banks, whose collective circulation amounts only to $9,534.00. For some the term of 30 days since their acknowledgment of receipt of notice of deficiency has not yet expired.

All banks that have not as yet come up to the par standard, will be materially improved by the interest falling due on their bonds by the 1st of January next.

The stock of seventeen banks has been sold by the Comptroller according to law at the New York Exchange, Nov. 6th, 12th, 15th and 19th, and realized with only one exception better prices than was anticipated, decreasing thereby materially the loss to billholders. The bills are now redeemed at the Comptroller's office in gold at the pro rata value as exhibited in this statement.

It is expected that the Comptroller will be enabled to take during this month the initiatory steps towards the winding up of the remainder of the banks, whose securities are depreciated and which failed to make up their deficiencies.

No personal bonds have been changed. As the form of these bonds, which had been used under three successive administrations, is deemed by some insufficient, the Comptroller, with the assistance of the Attorney General, intends to get up a new one, which will obviate all difficulties.

Since last monthly statement there is a decrease of a nominal value of $170,000 Southern and of $139,660 U. S. and Northern bonds, and an increase of coin of $158,411.81, while the circulation has become $136,868 less.

G. VAN STEENWYK, Bank Comptroller.

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	77½	77½
Galena	70½	70½
Rock Island	52½	53
Michigan Southern (preferred)	37	37½
Michigan Southern (common)	17½	17½
Tennessee 6 ⅌ cent. bonds	43	43
Missouri 6s	40	40½
Virginia 6s	48	48

Market—First board steady; 2d board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
G & C U R R	801	10387	321	51	338	
R I R R	1310	7350	3850	500	350	400
Ill C R R	510	5550	9800	1950	775	125
C B & Q R R	984	3295	8253		1089	
N W R R	1054	3238			360	
C A & St L R R	705	3150	2800	900	450	
Total	5364	34080	25094	3401	3342	525

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	G. S lbs.	Hws' brls.
G & C U R R	1890	275	43	4700	1070	
R I R R		190		2840		
Ill C R R	1482	91	71	2920		
C B & Q R R	4010		373	8635	6047	
N W R R		71	21	6386		
C A & St L R R	2400	156		5450	4060	
Total	9806	713	507	34773	12117	

The weather to-day was wet, disagreeable, and generally unfavorable for Hogs, the receipts of which were 9,506 head. This supply, along with the number left over yesterday, caused the market to open exceedingly dull—buyers holding off; and it was not till a concession of fully 10c ⅌ 100 lbs. was made by sellers that there was any considerable movement. Both packers and shippers felt like holding back; but the decline tempted them, and about 6,000 head were sold, at a range of $2.20@2.60 gross. As will be seen, however, from the table of averages given below, the great bulk of the sales to-day were made at a range of $2.30@2.40—the same quality which sold yesterday at $2.40@2.50:

188 Hogs averaging	326 lbs at		$2.60
129	"	320 "	2.55
343	"	290 "	2.45
200	"	290 "	2.42½
1190	"	312 "	2.40
340	"	290 "	2.37½
95	"	287 "	2.35
1881	"	283 "	2.35
50	"	324 "	2.32½
867	"	265 "	2.30
260	"	280 "	2.25
646	"	223 "	2.20

Towards the close the rain poured down in torrents, and with about 12,000 hogs left over, the market was very dull and depressed.

In Provisions we have but little of importance to note. Mess Pork is in demand at $9.25, at which we report a sale of 100 brls. which is a decline of 25c. Holders offer to sell very freely at $9.50. Cut meats are also dull, and we note sales of 1,000 Dry Salted Hams at 3½c, packed. Green meats tend downward, with sales of about 3,000 Hams at 3@3¼c, and 700 Shoulders at 1½c, loose. There is an active demand for prime kettle-rendered Lard, and we note sales of about 500 tcs at 7⅛@7¼c. Steam lard is less inquired for, and is nominal at 7@7⅛c.

The dispatch of Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, relative to the aid and assistance given by England to privateers, has again roused the fears of provision operators, lest we may get into a war with England, and this tends to depress the markets at present. Packers of English meats are also hurrying forward their product before it is properly cured, for the same reason.

The demand for Flour was less active, but holders were very firm, and the transactions light, at $3.80@3.85 for Spring extras. Winter wheat flour is extremely dull.

The Wheat market opened dull, and prices declined ½c, with light transactions, at 69½@70c for No 1 Spring and 65@65½c for No 2 Spring—the market at the close rallying slightly.

There was a good demand for Corn and the market advanced ½c, with liberal sales at 23½@23¾c for Mixed in store—principally at the outside figure. Oats were in good demand at 18c. Rye, 30@31c. No 2 Barley, 18c. Highwines were dull at 13c.

Breadstuffs in New York.

During the week ending Dec. 5, the operations and movements in breadstuffs in New York were as follows: Flour—Receipts, 254,507 bbls; exports 67,259 bbls; sales, 125,200 bbls Western, 11,400 bbls Southern, and 4,850 bbls Canadian. Wheat—Receipts, 1,538,380 bu; exports, 793,995 bu; sales, 1,451,800 bu. Corn—Receipts, 789,351 bu; exports, 196,396 bu; sales, 837,000 bu.

Stocks of Flour, Wheat and Corn in New York.

The *Journal of Commerce* of Thursday says: "The stock of wheat here is small, compared with the whole movement, probably not over five to six million bushels. The stock of corn is full as much, perhaps more; and the stock of flour of all kinds is not far from 400,000 to half a million barrels."

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Louisville Journal, 6th.]

There was a better feeling in the hog market early in the day yesterday, and we are informed that a packer made an offer of $3.37½ net for a round lot of very fine Indiana hogs, which was refused. Some light sales were made later in the day at $3.25 net, the market having weakened somewhat. The receipts of hogs by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad last evening embraced 2,600 head. The following table includes the operations among the packers around the Falls yesterday:

	No. Killed.	No. in Pens.
Jarvis & Co.	600	
Hamilton & Bro.	300	200
Hoffman, Duncan & Co.	500	800
O. W. Thomas & Co.	500	500
Owsley & Co.		
A. S. White & Co.	400	750
Total	1,800	2,250

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 6th.]

DRESSED HOGS—Without material change obtained for large lots. Packers will not pay more than $3.25@3.50 for average lots.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull and declined 25c. Sales, 100 bbls city packed at $9.25, present delivery. Lard firm, with a very active inquiry for Kettle-rendered. Sales 200 bbls prime Kettle-rendered at 7½c; 500 tcs do, for delivery within ten days, at 7¼c; 70 tcs Out Lard at 6½c. Cut Meats dull and drooping. Sales 800 pcs Green Hams at 3¼c. loose; 3,000 do at 3c. loose; 700 pcs Green Shoulders at 1½c, loose; 1,000 Dry Salted Hams at 3½c, packed in sugar hhds.

FLOUR—Received, 5,364 brls. Market firm, but less active. Sales, 300 brls "Ionic" Spring extra at $3.85 del; 200 brls "St. Louis" at $3.80 on track; 63 brls "Marion County" do at $3.80 del; 110 brls "Tiffany" and 80 brls "Milton" on p. t.; 100 brls "Lees" extra at $3.75 del; 400 brls good extra, in lots, at $3.80 del; 100 brls fair extra at $3.62 del; 150 brls do at $3.60 del; 180 brls "Coromet" spring extra on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 34,080 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales, 1,800 bu No 1 Spring in store at 69½c; 5,000 bu do at 69½c; 5,000 bu do at 70c; 700 bu No 2 Spring in store at 65c; 4,500 bu do at 65½c; 14,000 bu do at 65½c; 3,000 bu do at 65½c—market closing firm.

CORN—Received, 25,094 bu. Market more active, and a shade higher. Sales, 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 23½c; 45,000 bu do at 23¾c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store (in a particular house) at 21c.

OATS—Received, 3,401 bu. Market quiet and firm. Sales, 1,300 bu No. 1 in store at 18c; 500 bu Rejected on track at 15½c.

RYE—Received, 3,342 bu. Market better. Sales, 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 31c; 400 bu do at 30c.

BARLEY—Received, 525 bu. Market steady. Sales, 1,000 bu No. 2 in store at 18c; 450 bags good at 38c on track.

HIGHWINES—Dull. Sales, 50 bbls at 13c.

TIMOTHY SEED—200 bu choice at $1.58.

CLOVER SEED—45 bags choice at $3.75.

FLAX SEED—10 bags common at $1.10.

BEANS—14 bags medium at $1.00; 5 bags do at $1.12½.

POULTRY—Extremely dull. Dressed chickens, $1.00@1.25 per doz.; turkeys, 4@5c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh, 14@15c per doz.

BUTTER—In fair demand and steady. Sales, 150 pkgs good to prime at 8@9½c.

TALLOW—Prime City held at 8c. 10 brls country sold at 7½c.

HIDES—Unchanged. We quote: Dry Flint, 10½@11c; Green Salted, 5@5½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 713. Market dull. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
30	300	$3.00	45	348	$3.00
40	310	2.90	25	240	2.90
20	300	2.85	11	300	2.90
30	273	2.80	10	240	2.80

40 at $2.75@3.00, dividing on 200 lbs.
27 at 2.87½@3.00, dividing on 200 lbs.
25 at 2.75@2.95, dividing on 240 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 9,506 head. The market to-day was less active, and owing to the unfavorable weather and continued heavy receipts, prices have again declined 10c—closing dull, with the pens nearly full. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
83	326	$2.60	186	279	$2.35
43	320	2.55	180	279	2.35
80	334	2.55	53	262	2.35
100	300	2.45	108	272	2.35
144	323	2.45	47	273	2.35
99	256	2.45	152	260	2.35
250	280	2.42½	232	311	2.35
223	290	2.40	43	285	2.35
40	344	2.40	50	324	2.32½
80	281	2.40	95	277	2.30
222	305	2.40	183	260	2.30
153	291	2.40	37	239	2.30
123	329	2.40	85	285	2.30
340	290	2.37½	46	247	2.30
95	287	2.35	150	255	2.30
187	288	2.35	102	285	2.30
242	290	2.35	110	245	2.25
187	281	2.35	150	210	2.25
300	275	2.35	646	223	2.20

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 507 head. There is an active demand for prime cattle by shippers, and also a fair inquiry for good packing cattle to make India Mess, and the market is firm. Sales were:

Bv's	Av. lbs.	At	Bv's	Av. lbs.	At
12	1415	$3.00	15	1240	2.50
50	1226	3.00	14	1280	2.25
16	1213	3.00	23	1230	2.00
22	1364	2.85	17	1045	1.75
67	1490	2.50			

SHEEP—Market quiet. Sales, 85, averaging 95 lbs, at $2.50.

COOPERAGE—Tending downwards. Sales, 340 pork barrels at $1.30.

Movements of Produce in New York.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, 5th.]

We have now compiled our usual monthly tables, showing the movements in leading articles of produce at this port since January 1st. There has been, of course, a great falling off in the cotton and naval stores, but the great feature in the receipts of New York is the increase in flour, wheat, and corn. The arrivals of flour, notwithstanding the cutting off from Southern ports, show a gain of over one million barrels upon last year; and one and a half million barrels upon the corresponding total for 1859. The receipts of wheat are eight times as large as for the same time in 1859, and show a gain of eleven million bushels upon last year's figures. The receipts of corn have increased in the same proportion. There has been a gain from last year in meat provisions, with the exception of beef, which has fallen off. The table of receipts will repay a careful study:

RECEIPTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AT NEW YORK, FOR ELEVEN MONTHS OF THIS YEAR.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, bbls	2,977,159	3,418,436	4,490,800
Corn meal, bbls	82,412	107,336	86,963
Wheat, bush	3,564,765	16,578,021	27,693,474
Rye, bush	318,681	191,986	718,687
Oats, bush	3,973,893	4,346,986	4,035,563
Barley, bush	1,397,385	1,176,488	1,279,646
Corn, bush	2,284,610	11,243,438	20,088,166
Cotton, bales	415,594	456,905	243,397
Provisions—			
Pork, pkgs	158,985	78,533	126,373
Beef, pkgs	139,723	83,069	78,731
Cut meats, pkgs	69,735	56,301	90,307
Butter, pkgs	327,391	371,929	464,110
Cheese, pkgs	578,625	767,515	877,511
Lard, tcs. and bbls.	63,860	46,169	98,182
Do. kegs	22,646	28,193	51,205
Whiskey, bbls	96,373	174,494	232,762

The exports have continued upon an enormous scale, and the figures herewith presented will command especial attention. Reckoned the flour in wheat, there have been shipped since the first of January fifty-one million bushels of breadstuffs to foreign ports. The gain in annual products, it will be seen, is even more startling. We annex our comparative summary:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS OF CERTAIN LEADING ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beeswax, lbs	226,255	244,375	322,962
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, bbls	811,008	1,704,255	2,715,679
Rye flour, bbls	5,608	7,779	10,658
Corn meal, bbls	78,429	85,224	99,744
Wheat, bush	349,802	11,863,319	25,554,691
Rye, bush		450	740,486
Oats, bush	9,438	102,134	159,035
Barley, bush	6,550	8,390	3,000
Corn, bush	170,200	2,976,162	11,258,865
Provisions—			
Pork, bbls	123,000	86,860	100,414
Beef, bbls	100,169	86,844	96,847
Do. tcs		50,017	26,885
Cut meats, lbs	5,500,381	15,110,067	44,177,948
Butter, lbs	3,401,888	9,368,887	20,065,085
Cheese, lbs	8,143,143	20,974,643	34,401,880
Lard, lbs	10,215,466	16,410,229	41,632,771

New York Dry Goods Trade.

[From the Independent, 5th.]

The dry goods imports are as follows:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$811,988	$941,718	$212,869
Thrown on market	684,020	648,751	1,009,171
Since January 1st.			
Entered at the port	103,737,245	96,015,438	41,167,448
Thrown on market	103,130,087	94,489,691	43,605,071

Considering the advanced period of the season, trade is active, with a disposition even to speculate in domestic goods, which have an upward tendency in price. Black and red prints continue in active demand, and are sold to arrive in large quantities. Other styles are rejected. Bleached shirtings and sheetings are much wanted. The lower qualities are scarce. Brown goods are in light stock. Drills are steady. Canton flannels are very active. Woolen goods show more activity than cottons. Fancy cassimeres are in demand. Spring styles are also selling, stripes being more favored than plaids. Silk mixtures are in good request. The stock of goods is light, and the supply for the spring trade is expected to be deficient. Cloths and beavers are scarce and wanted. Cloakings are very scarce. The demand for goods is mostly from the near-by and city trade. In foreign goods there is little doing, but prices are firmer, as stocks are much reduced. British dress goods, especially purple and Magenta delaines, sell readily and well. Blue Coburgs are also a quick sale. The supply is, however, limited. Millinery goods are in good stock, with but a slight demand, limited mostly to velvets, which are improving in price. Silk velvets are very scarce. High-colored and black ribbons sell well, but other colors are dull. Dress silks are very quiet. Heavy goods, such as seal skins, are wanted for cloakings. Other kinds of men's woolens are neglected. Delaines and merinos have a limited sale. Shawls are not so active, and prices are again lower, except for the check patterns, which sell quick on arrival. Blankets are active. Auction sales are drawing to a close, and consist mostly of millinery goods, which sell at a low price.

The imports for the week are light, principally of army goods—blankets, army woolens, and woolen hose and yarns.

Prices of goods are advancing in the foreign markets, following the increased cost of the raw material, and with the prospect of an increased amount of duty on imported goods, there is little probability of an adequate supply of goods to meet the wants of consumers in the spring. The home manufacturers find themselves taxed to the utmost to produce goods equal to the demand. Prices, therefore, must rise when the spring demand sets in, as both woolen and cotton goods will be short of the demand. Wool has advanced considerably in all our home markets. The value of the foreign goods in bond amounts to $15,300,000.

Receipts at Tide-Water.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water, during the fourth week in November, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	25,910	923,913	245,283	116,445
1861	66,970	1,886,146	766,791	133,108
Inc.	41,060	Inc. 962,233	Inc. 521,508	Inc. 16,663

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of November, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

1860	1,133,998	17,002,883	14,079,679	2,900,958
1861	1,414,834	28,740,060	22,157,221	2,636,115
Inc.	280,836	Inc. 11,746,177	Inc. 8,077,542	Dec. 264,843

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water, this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 2,630,071 bbls flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of November, in the years indicated:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal opened	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	795,877	1,133,998	1,414,834
Wheat, bu	4,693,859	17,002,883	28,749,060
Corn	2,448,910	14,079,679	21,157,221
Barley	3,605,335	2,900,958	2,900,958
Oats	6,079,459	6,414,250	5,332,098
Rye	362,837	332,049	740,048
Beef, bbls	38,526	11,296	19,441
Pork, bbls	37,966	7,187	9,167
Bacon, lbs	1,921,679	438,464	636,200
Butter, lbs	3,264,521	2,389,580	3,532,658
Lard, lbs	4,041,748	1,005,985	1,813,593
Cheese, lbs	11,986,543	11,921,221	9,496,990
Wool	2,227,070	2,085,779	1,730,183

Alarming Decrease in the Farm Produce and Live Stock of Ireland.

Mr. Donnelly, the Registrar General of Ireland, lately issued one of his abstracts upon the agriculture of the country. From it we find that there is a decrease of 25,578 acres under potatoes, a decrease of 9,175 acres in mangel and beet root, and a decrease of nearly the same amount in vetches and rape. There are 15,365 more acres of turnips, and 7,135 acres of cabbage this year than last, so that the net diminution in the extent of "green crops" is 38,974 acres. The whole amount planted was 1,270,898 acres. There is also a decrease of 47,969 acres of meadow and clover. Hence we get the following general summary:

	Acres.
Decrease in cereal crops	16,731
Decrease in green crops	38,974
Decrease in meadow and clover	47,969
Total	103,644
Increase in flax	19,271
Total decrease of land under crops in '61	84,373

There is also a large decrease in the number of live stock in Ireland this year as compared with 1860, and that again was marked by a very large diminution compared with 1859. This year we (Irish paper remarks) have fewer horses by 4,992, fewer cattle by 128,816, and fewer pigs by 175,099. There is the slight increase of 1,839 in the number of sheep. Thus, upon the average of prices adopted by the census commissioners of 1861, we have less value in live stock by $1,181,948 than we had in 1860. This lamentable falling off in live stock is attributed to two successive bad harvests. How great has been the loss in production may be estimated by a single item. In 1860 we had fewer tons of potatoes by 1,088,143, or nearly one-half of the entire quantity raised. This must have been a grievous loss to the poor cotters, who endeavor to make out the rent by keeping a cow, two or three pigs or poultry.

Onondaga Salt.

The whole quantity of Onondaga Salt inspected from January 1st to Nov. 30th last, amounts to 7,075,793 bushels—an increase over last year of 1,321,586 bushels.

Pork and Beef.

The stock of pork and beef in the New York and Brooklyn packing yards on the 1st inst., compares as follows:

	Total old and new.	Last month.	This date, last year.
Pork	35,476	32,082	11,286
Beef	23,179	9,021	22,573

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—FLOUR—Less active. Market scarcely so firm; prices, however, without material change. Sales 1720 brls at $5.30@5.40 for rejected; $5.50@5.60 for superfine state; $5.65@5.70 for extra state; $5.75 for very good do; $5.40@5.50 for superfine western; $5.60@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.50@5.95 for choice shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.05@6.25 for trade brands—market closing steady; Canadian steady, and in moderate demand; sales 800 brls at $5.45@5.50 for superfine; $5.65@7 for common to choice. Rye flour quiet and steady, at $3.50@4.60. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Without change; sales 450 brls at 20@20½c.

GRAIN—Wheat not so active, but no change in prices; shippers disposed to wait for further accounts from Europe. Sales 26,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.19@1.25; 13,000 bu Northwestern club at $1.26@1.26; 34,000 bu Milwaukee do at $1.27@1.28; 17,400 bu amber Iowa at $1.30; 14,000 bu red state at $1.32@1.33; 26,700 bu amber red western at $1.33 @$1.35 for very good; 3,000 bu red winter do at $1.32; 26,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.37@1.39; 2,000 bu very choice do at $1.40; 6,000 bu Canada club at $1.29; 6,000 bu white Indiana at $1.40; 950 bu white Canada at $1.40@1.45; 14,300 bu white Michigan at $1.44@1.45 and 3,000 bu red Long Island on private terms. Rye firmer with sales of 9,800 bu at 83@86c. Barley steady. Sales 3,000 bu Canada East at 73c; 8,000 bu state at 75c; and 9,000 bu Canada peas at 85c in bulk. Corn a shade firmer; moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 107,000 bu at 63@64½c for common to mixed western; 64@65c for prime do. Oats heavy and declining. Sales at 44@45c for Jersey and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork without decided change in price; sales 730 brls at $12.50@13 for mess; $13.50 for prime mess; $8.50@9 for prime. Beef rules quite firm, but the market is very quiet; sales 100 brls at $4@4.50 for prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11.50@13 for repacked mess, and $13.75@13.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged. Dressed hogs in good demand at 4¾@4⅞c. Prime mess beef steady and unchanged. Beef hams in moderate request; sales 50 brls at 58½c. Bacon sides firm and in middling demand. Sales 150 boxes at 7c for long clear deliverable in January and 7½c for short ribbed middles on the spot. Smoked and cut meats dull and nominally unchanged. Lard more active but no material change in prices. Sales 1500 bbls at 8½@9½c. Butter still rules very firm and in fair demand. Sales at 11@15c for Ohio; 16@20c for state. Cheese steady and unchanged. We quote at 6@6½c.

STOCKS—Rather better, but quiet. C & R I 53; C & T 37½; G & C 70½; M C 49.

OSWEGO, Dec. 7—Weather is mild and pleasant, but business on lake and canal is drawing to a close. A few cargoes of grain will be due here the fore part of next week, which will pretty much clear up the receipts for this season.

GRAIN—Milling demand for wheat continues moderate, with sales of 7,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.00; 6,500 bu do at 98c; and 3,000 bu on p. t. Corn and other grains quiet.

RECEIPTS—1,968 brls flour; 3,900 bu wheat; 19,000 bu corn.

No shipments of grain by canal.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Dec. 6.

Prop Prairie State, Miller, Ogdensburgh, 341 brls salt, sundries.
Schr Experiment, King, St. Joseph, 14 m staves, 10 cds wood.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Fuller's Pier, 96 m lumber.
Schr I. C Irwin, Sherman, Manistee, 70 m lumber, 7 m shingles.

ARRIVED............Dec. 7.

Prop Mineral Rock, Ryder, Collingwood, 100 cds wood.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 200 brls salt.
Schr Golden Harvest, Comstock, Buffalo, 379 tons coal.
Schr Surprise, Morrison, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Kenosha, Hacket, Oswego, 250 tons coal.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, St Joseph, 52 cds wood.
Schr San Jacinto, Mason, Buffalo, ballast.
Schr S A Douglas, Vickery, Oswego, 150 brls salt.
Schr Fortune, Halloway, Buffalo, 193 m lumber, 15 m shingles.
Schr Kitty Grant, Maloney, Grand River, 60 m lumber.

CLEARED............Dec. 7.

Schr Buena Vista, Lee, Manistee.
Schr Experiment, King, St Joseph, 50 brls salt.
Schr Telegraph, Clidesdelle, Grand River, mdz.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS LAID UP IN BUFFALO.—The following is a list of vessels now in Buffalo, all of which, we understand, are to remain there during the winter:

STEAMERS.

Queen of the West, Crescent City, Baltic, St Lawrence.

PROPELLERS.

Comet, Euphrates, Equinox, Edith, Sciota, Rocket, Sun, Forest Queen, Queen of the Lakes, California, Potomac, Equator, Cuyahoga, Oneonta, Araxes, Neptune, Eclipse, Mary Stewart, Mendota, Fountain City, Buffalo, Galena, Chicago, Mayflower, Tonawanda, Plymouth, Free State, Concord, Racine,* Montgomery, Acme, Nile, Iowa, Adriatic, Marquette.

TUGS.

H N Martin, W H Peabody, Relief, Home, O L Swift, E P Dorr, N P Sprague, H M Kinne, Buffalo, Tom Cochrane, Daniel Boone, Alida, Itasca, Wm S Bull, Wm H Wood, S W Whallon, J N Scatchard, J Kilderhouse, Echo, Relief No 2.

BARKS.

Invincible, Mary E Perew, J Sweeney, M Stockton, City of Buffalo, Golden West, Great West No 1, Colorado, Sam Ward, Badger State, Torrent, City of Chicago, City of Milwaukee.

BRIGS.

N M Standart, D Ferguson, Canopus, Young America, Oleander, Venice, Mechanic, Ramsey Crooks, Hampton, C P Blair, Sam Hale.

SCHOONERS.

Bay State, C N Johnson, Ataunto, Matt Root, Dle Vernon, Geraldine, Rebecca, Geo Foote, Clipper, Live Yankee, Sacramento, Jenny Lind, Gladiator, Mirabile, Alvin Bronson, Adriatic, Sea Gull, Racer, Wings of the Wind, Ellen Logan, Corinthian, Imperial, W J Whaling, B N Brown, Black Hawk, Lookout, Baltic, Yankee Blade, New London, D O Dickinson, Challenge, J Thursby, Antares, Cornelia, [illegible], Dauntless, Snow Drop, Jo Vilas, Maseppa, Puritan, Anna C Raynor, W L Manning, W B Hibbard, L B Fortier, Excelsior, P J Sanborn, Transport, Sunbury, Mary Booth, J M Lee, York State, Elm City, Fred L Wells, Alderbaran, Seneca Chief, Sea Bird, Gertrude, Lewis Ludington, Waurecan, Jupiter, H A Richmond, Enterprise, M S Scott, Milwaukee Belle, Fox, Philena, Mills, Gulielma, Metropolis, Contest, West Wind, C J Marshall, Hanover, Gov. Hunt, Rose Douseman, Unknown, 2.

SCOWS.

Forest Chief, Pilot, Diana.

*Now out, but will lay up here on arrival.

RECAPITULATION.

Steamers, 4; Propellers, 36; Tugs, 20; Barks, 13; Brigs, 11; Schooners, 78; Scows, 3. Total, 168.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

DISASTERS, &c.—The following letter from Cleveland we find in the Buffalo *Advertiser*:

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4th, 1861.

E. P. DORR—Sir: The propeller Genesee Chief arrived here last night from Toledo, and sunk in the river bed immediately on her arrival. Had no freight on board. Also arrived, schooner Nonpareil with loss of jib-boom, and two tier of salt wet in the hold, caused by a leak from the centreboard box. Had been seven days making the trip from Buffalo. The Captain reports the loss of his first mate off Ashtabula while reefing the foresail, on her last trip down from Chicago to Buffalo. The tug E. M. Peck left here this forenoon for Port Burwell to tow over the schooner Ellington, which has carried away her mainmast. The brig J. G. Deschler, that arrived here a short time ago from Europe, has discharged her cargo, with a great deal of it damaged, and is now taking on coal for Detroit. There will be a larger number of vessels laid up here than last winter.

Business is brisk around the ship yards. Some arrivals of vessels and propellers. River still open. Yours truly, C. A. GARDNER.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,
BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
AND
Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.
Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to
JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 13 Lake st., Chicago.
WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal
jel9-h61-1y1stp

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships,
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO,
ÆTNA, BOSPHORUS.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago.
Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. mh24-h-1y1stp

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
BARGAINS!!!—Ladies' Wool Stockings at 20 cents, worth 25; Children's Merino and Wool Stockings at 15 cents, worth 22; Men's heavy Merino Shirts at 60 cents, worth 75; Ladies' Wool Sontags, from 30 cents to $1.25; Boys' Wool Scarfs at 12½ and 15 cents, worth 25 cents.
LADIES' BUCK GAUNTLETS
At 40 cents, worth 75; Children's Round Combs at 5 cents, worth 12½; Ladies' 20 Spring Hoop Skirts at 75 cents, worth $1.00; and other cheap Goods too numerous to mention at H. MACNEILLS,
de3-h564-1w No. 128 South Clark street.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.
M. SCHOTTENFELS, Manufacturer of
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.
Office and Factory, 192 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. oct12m

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY,
ap9-1y 163 Lake street.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
Manufacturers of
TALLOW CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 71 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
J. S. MITCHELL. [noI8] LOUIS ZAHM.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when they can buy the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. G. [illegible], corner of State and Washington streets, that will have a fire going in a short time without trouble

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,
750 Packages
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.
GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $37.50 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $22.50 do.
PRINTS.
100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,
CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS.
HOSIERY.
NOTIONS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Bedding and Feathers,
Retail Dry Goods,
DRESS GOODS,
Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
NOTICE:
Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no26-g305-1y]

Wanted.

WANTED—Second-Hand Whisky or Oil Barrels, for which we will pay cash. MITCHELL & ZAHM,
de7-h695-3t No. 71 Kinzie street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Ten Carriage Trimmers by TAYLOR, BUTTERWORTH & CO., Aurora, Kane County, Ill.
de7-h684-1w

WANTED—By a Teacher from the Philadelphia Girls' High and Normal School, a situation to teach any of the English Branches, together with Elocution and Latin Grammar. Recommendations of the highest character can be given. Address, with terms, "A. J.," Philadelphia Post Office.
de7-h671-3t

WANTED—Cheap for cash, a second-hand Iron Smoke Stack, 30 or 32 inches in diameter, 50 feet long. Address Post Office Box 3848.
de6-h699-3t

WANTED.—A well educated German Lady wishes a situation in a respectable family. She is capable and willing to teach her own language, to do all kind of sewing either by hand or by the machine. Also, to do light housework. A good home more desired than high wages. The best of references can be given. Call at 81 Wells street corner Illinois street, North Division, or address "A. C." Tribune Office.
de5-h654-3t

WANTED—A Situation in a Wholesale House as Book-Keeper, by one who is perfectly competent, a good penman, and has had several years experience in New York. Address Post Office Box 869.
de6-h602-1w

WANTED—A young, healthy Wet Nurse, one that could take the child home and take the best of care of it. An American woman preferred. Apply at No. 575 State street. H. P. ROGERS.
de5-h590-1w

WANTED TO RENT—A House suitable for the "Home of the Aged and Indigent Females." Any person having such a house and desiring to rent it, may communicate immediately, either in person or by letter, with the Rev. Dr. BOYD, at 98 Edina Place. Per order.
de3-h581-1w

WANTED! WANTED!—Iron-Bound Turpentine or Oil Barrels, at WEBSTER & BAXTER'S, 229 South Water street.
no18-h363-1m

WANTED—200,000 Railroad Ties wanted, to be delivered during the coming winter and spring of 1862, at points on the
St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.
For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's Office. [no18-h369-1m] C. H. ALLEN, Supt.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4293.
oc24-g959-3m

TEACHERS.—A gentleman and his wife, both graduates, and teachers of several years' successful experience, desire a place in some College, High School or Academy. Testimonials and and references of the highest character can be given. Address "J., Teacher, Bedford, Ind."
de4-h511-1w

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4163, Chicago.
ap7-1y

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Sale Stable, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by
no19-h388-1m JAMES MIX & CO.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Furnished Dwelling House No. 228 Wabash avenue. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 190 Michigan avenue.
de7-h673-1w

HOUSES TO RENT.—
No. 214 Wabash Avenue.
No. 218 Wabash Avenue.
House near Union Park.
Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.
de7-h675-1w

TO RENT—With immediate possession, the Brick Dwelling No. 128 North Wells street, containing twenty-two rooms, with gas, water, &c., and in good repair. Inquire at 222 Lake street, (up-stairs.)
de7-h688-1w

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements, and ample rooms; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with no small children, can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to E. C. CLEAVER,
Real Estate Room, No. 58 Clark st., up stairs.
no29-h546-1m

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" AND "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for 1862, by JOHN MATTOCKS, 27, Telegraph Building, southeast corner Lake and Clark streets.
de5-h631-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.
no22-h6-1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 69 Van Buren street third door east of State street.
de5-h644-1w

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan Avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.
de4-h521-1m

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 219 and 221 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post-Office.
no24-h135-1m

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 166 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House.
de5-h624-1w

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 226 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.
no24-h148-1m

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout, for the accommodation of boarders and also day boarders, on the most reasonable terms.
no23-h462-1w

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9th, seventh night of the beautiful young American Tragedienne,
MISS BATEMAN,
Who will appear this evening for THE LAST TIME in her great character of
BEATRIX; Or, The Madonna of Art.
Supported by Miss Hosmer, Messrs. McVicker, Myers and Charles.
This new and beautiful play has been received with universal approbation, nightly drawing LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
A decided hit, but must be withdrawn after this evening to make room for other attractions.
GRAND DANCE......Miss JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with the sparkling petite Comedy,
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac, Miss Hosmer; Mr. Flighty, Mr. ...
Mrs. Bateman's great Comedy of ... shortly be produced.

A GRAND BALL will be given under the auspices of the
CHICAGO DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
This Monday Evening, Dec. 9th,
at TEUTONIA HALL, No. 28 and 30 ... which, under the able management of the ... who, it seems, have spared no pains to make the occasion of festivity and mirth, promises to be an affair and worthy of liberal patronage.

WINCHELL'S LECTURES
PERSONATIONS OF CHARACTER,
AT BRYAN HALL
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. ...
FORTY ODD CHARACTERS.
In the course of the evening Mr. W. will give the New Union Debating Society sketch of ... without change of costume.

KINGSBURY HALL.—W... opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, 1861, for ... time only.
J. Insco Williams' Celebrated ...
PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE
Commencing with the Creation of the World continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonish Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvas.
Exhibition each evening at ... o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents; Children ... cents. Packages of five tickets ...

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday ... parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every ... day night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by members. ... Box 1682.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,
And is now for rent by the night or week. ... garded as one of the best Halls in the West. ... The first Artists of the country, testify that ...
SOUND AND VENTILATION
It has hardly an equal. It will seat over ... persons. The rent will be moderate. Apply ... HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan ... cago, Ill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—$6,000 worth of property offered for $2,500, on time, viz:—75 feet on ... two good buildings thereon. ... house in good order, and the other a ... barn, &c. Also, 48 feet on ... building.—CHEAP FOR CASH. ... to J. P. OLINGER, office No. 4, ...
de6-h626-2t

FOR SALE.—A desirable residence near Union Park for sale cheap, containing rooms, large hall, closets, pantry, ... woodshed attached. Also, a good barn ... feet to an alley. Apply to G. W. STANFORD, ... Randolph street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE OR RENT—For a few days only. RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The subscriber, being about to remove to the ... sale House and Barn, No. 114 West ... Household Furniture for sale; also, a good ...
del-h685-1w A. A. ...

FOR SALE—A vacant Lot on Clark street, fronting Court House ... Inquire of M. C. COLE, Room No. 5 ...
no18-h345-1m

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, ... to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of ... Faulkner, at 54 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street ... on Margaret street. Very desirable ... Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 22 Clark street, ... Lake.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, ... Wabash avenue. The house ... has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant ... the premises, or at the ... Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.
je13-h85-3m

FRESH MILCH COWS for sale at Haase's Stock Farm, one mile south of ... Station, known as
HAASE'S PARK.
Intending to dedicate my attention entirely to the embellishment of my Park, I shall sell the whole of my rich stock of Milch Cows at a sacrifice.
de4-h522-2t F. HAASE, Post Office, ...

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new 20-horse power ... complete running order, will be sold at a ... cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., ... The Plate and Sheet Iron ... 129 & 131 ...
no8-h336-1m

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, situated on ... River,
AT CLINTONVILLE,
Three miles east of Elgin. The Mill has four run of stone, and the Distillery has a capacity of ... They may be rented separately or together.
POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.
Or the property may be bought at a very low price on easy terms. For particulars apply to DAVID ...
no8-h192-1m No. ... Lasalle street, ...

NOTICE TO MILLERS.—For sale a Steam Flouring Mill with three run of stone, with all the necessary bolting ... apparatus; large engine, supplied ... in the ... the machinery in good running order ... with the Mill, there is a ... acres ... houses, three frame dwelling houses, ... frame cooper shop, ... yard, with abundance of water. The ... in the midst of a wheat growing ... a rare opportunity for a person who ... business. Having taken this property ... dispose of it at a low price ... exchange it for improved farm ... or to GEORGE L. DAVENPORT, ... Iowa.

General Notices.

$1,200 TO LOAN.—The advertiser has the above sum to loan on two years time on improved ... miles of Chicago, or improved city property ... Box 567, giving full description of property ...

NOTICE.—Chicago, Dec. 3d, 1861. On the first of October, 1861, I sold my business heretofore conducted by me to HENRY C. RANNEY, who succeeds me in the business on his own account, and ... no interest.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—We have rebuilt our Melting Room, ... fire, and having adopted every modern improvement we are prepared to render lard and tallow ... with promptness and dispatch. ... her's Patent," which enables us to ... low, in one half the time required by ... and without injuring the stock by ... guarantee the quality of our rendering ... perior to any rendered in ...
no29h548-1m

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Chief Quartermaster's office, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, December 16th, 1861, for ten thousand tons of Hay, ... dred thousand bushels of Oats and ... sand bushels of Corn; to be delivered ... fifty thousand bushels of each kind of grain and one hundred tons of Hay per week, at the ... Warehouses in the City of St. Louis.
Bidders are requested to be present ... the bids.
Bids should be endorsed, "Proposals for Hay," ... "Proposals for Corn and Oats."
de6-h639-td R. B. CHAPMAN, A. Q. M.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale ... at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs) ...
(ap19-h7-1y)

WAR DECLARED ON HUMBUG BONES, Sprains, Sweeney, Corns, Piles ... &c. The undersigned are ready to ... make an Oil which will cure the above ... which they will send to any one who ... a three-cent stamp. Address ... Milton, Rock County, Wis. ... one of the best articles known for ... corns, chilblains, flesh wounds, ...
de4-h590-1m

FINNAN HADDIES
FOR SALE AT
DOGGETT & EASSON,
de7-h673-3t No. 20 South Clark ...

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Randolph, ...
WILLIAM GREENE
Will pay the highest market price in cash for ... and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO ...)
SHOW CASES
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 60 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4100.

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!!
50 TONS STRAW BOARDS
Received on consignment and for sale by ...

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, formerly proprietor of the well-known Shipyard ... having permanently located himself at ... above business, is now prepared to ... for Vessel Building and Repairing ... tory to those desiring to build ... him a liberal share of their ... Office and Yard, foot of ... octe3-1m

SOUTH CHICAGO TAXES.
Notice is hereby given, that I will ... mence the collection of State and ... Taxes in the Town of South Chicago, ... to pay their taxes can find ... County Treasurer, in the Court House ...
de4-h543-1m

$50,000 ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN CURRENCY
WANTED.
BANKING HOUSE OF WRIGHT & ...
Dealers in
Bank Notes, Specie and Exchange,
No. 36 CLARK STREET, ...
Messrs. Wright & Brother ... and patrons that they ... Price Current of Illinois and ... Currency, on or about ... will continue to pay ... the highest market rates.
WRIGHT & ...
P. S.—We are paying ... checks on New York ... bank, drafts discharged.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND ...
Office, No. 51 Clark ...
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year...
Daily, delivered in city, per week...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months...
Tri-Weekly, per year...
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1)...
" 3 copies...
" 5 copies...
" 10 copies...
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club...
Additions to clubs may be ... time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters ... at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," C...

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10...

The Senate, yesterday, gave free scope to its discussion on the ... or rather lack of policy—that gov... campaign, and some of the Sena... quite pointed in their criticism... "lukewarmness in high places."

A war vessel and a gunboat been dispatched hastily across the ... to watch for the rebel steamer N... now in the port of Southampton ... seize her upon her leaving the p... of British waters. If the Nashvi... not have escaped already, this wi... bly ensure her capture; but it w... John Bull turn up his nose.

FROM BEAUFORT.

Senator Wilson in the Senate y... pronounced the campaign in Sout... as the most disgraceful of the w... far. Read the brief summary o... pondence from Beaufort, in anot... umn, to wonder at a policy in a ... ment or its Generals that can prod... results. When laborers by thous... ready and willing to his hand... eral T. W. Sherman wears out ... soldiers in heavy and protracted t... turns the slaves of rebel masters ... Nothing done, or next to that, sin... pont put Sherman ashore. It really ... as if the latter's highest ambition ... the direction of keeping himself in a... order as possible with the "pro... hospitable people," for future tea ... and junketings with first families of ... Carolina. He certainly has done li... forfeit their displeasure.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

In another column, we give amon... dispatches a full abstract of the Rep... the Secretary of the Treasury. It ... tunate for the Government, and the p... that the clear headed sagacity and s... integrity of Salmon P. Chase are b... to bear upon, and into control of, t... tional finances at this time. To r... its main features here would be ne... reproduce the close abstract al... given, which will merit careful r... and create a desire to see the o... whose merits it foreshadows. It is ... found and statesman-like discu... graver questions and aspects of F... than have ever in our history bee... before the nation. Secretary Chase'... has the irresistible power of figure... shows the people that at our pres... of expenditure we are rolling up ... debt of EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS ... posing us to be well over the war ... It is well for the people to have th... count with themselves and the worl... in just at this time, for it will inev... elicit the wholesome query whether ... getting the worth of our money? W... we are making progress in any ot... rection than in getting into debt?

Mr. Chase gives an interesting his... his admirable management, suc... through the no less admirable spirit ... riotism of the bankers to whom his ... was made, whereby the immediate ... cies and war disbursements were pr... for from the first, leaving time for th... to be taken among the people. Lo... our difficulties fully in the face, and ... ing the public ledger up to the ... the Secretary shows a revenue fall... incident to a time of war, and then ... dently and plainly recommends, fi... *trenchment*, a stopping of all leaks, a... to the dishonest gains of contractors.

The modes proposed to meet th... ciency of revenue, include the direc... tion of stills, distilled liquors, tobacco... notes, carriages, legacies, on paper, e... ces of debt, and conveyances of pro... and other like property. By this ... the burden will fall upon shoulde... best able among community to be... same, the wealthy and consumers of ... ries. True to his principles as a h... human chattelism, Mr. Chase, in tou... upon the slavery question, advises the ... fiscation of rebel property as a me... making them pay their share for evil... have brought upon us; but this is flu... "Kentucky policy" of making the G... ment a slaveholder, which he deems a... possibility, for as to the slaves of ... their manumission is recommended. ... shall refer to this admirable report m... length, when we shall be able to lay ... fore our readers in full.

We Must Help East Tennessee.

Ever since the Southern rebellion was ... gurated, East Tennessee has stood out, ... handed and alone, in defense of the ... and in defiance of the Richmond or Na... conspirators. The brave men of the ... tains, who owned such leaders as A... Johnson, Brownlow, Maynard, and their ... elates, sturdily refused to follow in t... prevalent fashion of rebellion, and they t... to that Government for which they had ... if not sacrificed all for some token of it... pathy and approval. And we shame... they have looked almost in vain. T... three thousand men, who fled to Ken... for a rendezvous, were most tardily su... with arms, and only received their clo... when those they had worn from home ... worn even to a degree of nakedness. ... musket, that we know of, was ever ... East Tennessee. Perhaps it was becaus... would be robbed of them if sent; pe... because there was no means of sending ... however that may be, it seems to us, a... deed the country expected, that arms ... have been sent, borne by loyal men who ... not have been despoiled of them. The ... Tennesseeans, left unprotected, were ... by Zollicoffer's army and "subjugated;" ... another commander followed him, wh... had advanced into Kentucky, and onl... month this second individual announce... proclamation that "quiet reigned in War... Since then, however, Brownlow's 3,000 ... armed with the rudest implements of ... have met and defeated the rebels; they ... besides, burned bridges and cut off telegr... communication; and they only need the ... tance of a few Northern brigades to hold ... centre of the Confederacy, cutting off a... intercourse between the East and We... portions. No wonder the East Tenn... troops in Kentucky rebelled at Gen. Tho... order to fall back, and were only appeas... being allowed to remain in their advance... sition near London, on the high road to C... berland Gap. There, however, they are ... stantly kept awake by the roar of the ... going on about their very homes, and ... hardly be restrained from dashing ahe... join in the fray. An East Tennessean w... from Camp Calvert, near London, under ... of the 24th:

"We receive intelligence from Tennessee ... day. Brownlow is part of his time in Blount ... part in Sevier county. ... "If we would but cross the mountains, ... would be a perfect uprising of the people, ... general engagement, with weapons from a s... gun to a cylinder, used as a cannon, down to rocks ...

"What are you going to do for us, Abraham? ... in conclusion, permit me to say I think ... thing is wrong somewhere, but don't pretend ... say on whom rests the blame. I would not ... drawn if time developed the fact that some ... wear a high in authority in some place b... the Southern Confederacy."

In commenting upon this the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"The insurrection in East Tennessee was ... ... We know the Union men were in ... ... most solemn manner assured that if they ... a demonstration they should be sustained ... supported in force. Gen. Sherman pledged ... to that effect. It was believed; ... were burned, and the ... who crossed the mountains ... the fact, opportunely arrived to ... troops under Gen. Thomas making a forced march ... way from Cumberland Gap. Is it any wonder ... are in agony at such waste of faith ... of sense in our Government and generals ... patiently and how long will the Government ... long will President Lincoln, Gen. ... Gen. Buell—wait before sending ... the East Tennesseeans? If our armies ...